

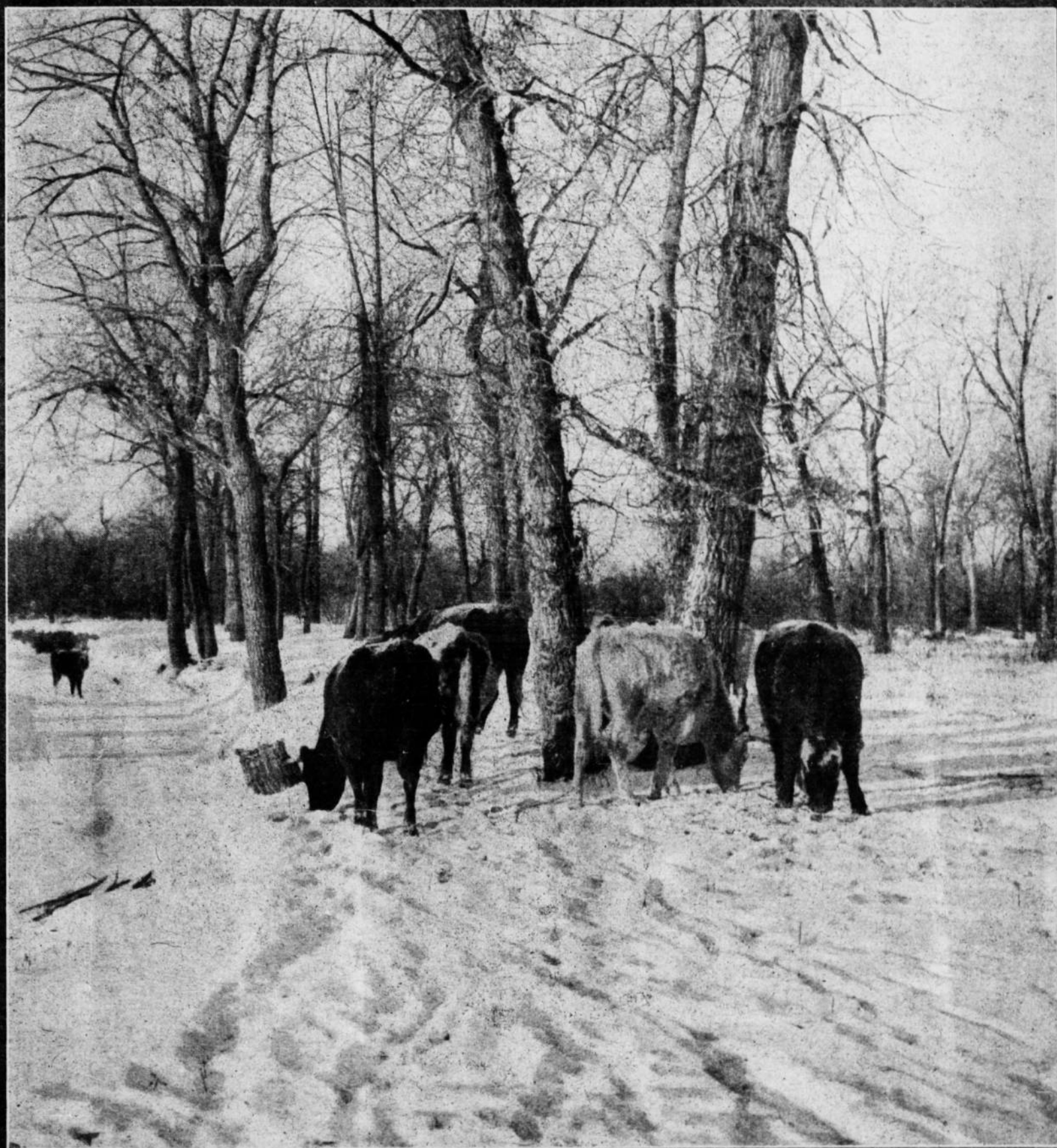
Dec 27 '22

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## U.F.O. Annual Convention

Ontario Farmers Decide Against Any Change in Organization for Political Purposes—President Burnaby Retires After Many Years' Service

WITH a basis of representation from the locals of one delegate to 50 members, over one thousand delegates attended the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario in Toronto, December 13-15 inclusive. There was an atmosphere of suppressed excitement in the early stages of the proceedings, due to rumors of a political character which had been given considerable circulation in the local press for some days prior to the convention and President Burnaby had to be on the alert to keep discussion from wandering into fields that were reserved for a special occasion. The suspense had some effect upon the discussion of routine business but the convention proceeded in admirable order from start to finish.

### U.F.O. Co-operative

Tuesday, December 12, was the annual meeting of the U.F.O. Co-operative Co. Ltd. The annual statement of the company, which was published in The Guide, December 6, shows a net trading loss for the year of \$55,894. In his address the general manager of the company pointed out that this loss was sustained by the retail stores of the company and that if they had not been conducting these stores the company would have shown a profit of about \$20,000. He went into the business of the company in some detail and he urged that the retail store business be discontinued. The proposal was approved by the shareholder delegates and it was further decided that a committee be appointed to go thoroughly into the question of reorganization of the company's business on a commodity basis. A proposal of the general manager that the par value of the shares be reduced from \$25 to \$15 to meet the impairment of capital was not accepted by the meeting.

R. W. E. Burnaby, retired from the presidency of the company on account of the demands of his private affairs, and the new board of directors elected Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, in his place, with A. A. Craise, of St. Catharines, as vice-president. J. J. Morrison was reappointed secretary-treasurer.

### The New Directors

The directors elected for the ensuing year were: H. A. Gilroy, of Lambton County; A. A. Craise, Lincoln; H. V. Hoover, Hastings; Elmer Lick, Oshawa; C. E. Merkley and E. A. Van Allen, Dundas County; R. J. McMillan, Huron; Col. J. Z. Fraser, Brant; and George A. Bothwell, Grey. All but Messrs. Gilroy and Craise were members of last year's board. Mr. Gilroy is president of the Beet Sugar Growers' Association, while Mr. Craise was a director two years ago.

### U.F.W.O. Meeting

While the U.F.O. Co-operative was meeting in the Massey Hall, the convention of the U.F.W.O. was opened in the Forrester's Hall, the convention being addressed by the president, Mrs. J. S. Amos, Mrs. Manning Doherty, and Mrs. E. C. Drury. At the evening session visitors from sister organizations were heard and Mrs. Pankhurst spoke on social hygiene. The audience however was waiting to hear Miss Agnes MacPhail, and it got a little impatient during a somewhat dry address on Farm Sanitation, by an expert on the subject. Miss MacPhail spoke on the organiza-

tion and its purposes; emphasized the dignity of the occupation of farming and evoked applause by her pithy remark that class consciousness was simply class repeat. A request was made that Miss MacPhail's speech be issued as a pamphlet for propagandist purposes and it is understood that it will be so issued in the near future. Mrs. J. S. Amos was re-elected president by acclamation, and Mrs. Harold Currie was elected vice-president.

### The Young People

Wednesday night was given over to the young people's section of the organization, in Massey Hall, addresses being given by Mrs. Frank Webster, president of the U.F.Y.P.O.; Mrs. J. S. Amos, president of the U.F.W.O., and M. H. Staples, educational secretary of the U.F.O. It was reported that there were 63 locals of the U.F.Y.P.O., and Mrs. Webster insisted that it was possible to treble that figure with a little direct and determined effort. The development of sports received attention and a demonstration of how to conduct community singing was given.

### W. A. Amos New President

Thursday saw the general convention of the U.F.O. getting into its stride. R. W. E. Burnaby, declined to be nominated again for the presidency owing to pressure of his private business. Eight names were put in nomination but all the nominated withdrew but W. A. Amos, who was thus elected by acclamation. Among those nominated and who withdrew was R. H. Halbert, M.P., who took the opportunity in declining nomination to state his position on the proposal to form a new political party. He wanted no new party, he said; he was satisfied with what they had and as the whip for Ontario, he could say that the Ontario members of the House of Commons were opposed to the formation of a new political party. He strongly urged unity within the farmers' organization.

A large slate was nominated for vice-president but all dropped out but four, and Harold Currie was elected on the first ballot. J. J. Morrison was re-elected secretary amid vociferous applause.

### No Political Change

Consideration of resolutions was then taken up and about five o'clock a resolution dealing with the question which was undoubtedly uppermost in the minds of the delegates was introduced by F. H. Sangster, of North York. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, the annual convention of the U.F.O. with its affiliated bodies controls the policy of the association, and,

"Whereas, the question of policy in relation to the political activities of the organization has been a subject of considerable discussion and anxiety within the association, and,

"Whereas, it therefore seems desirable that this convention should declare itself on the question of organization for political action;

"Now therefore be it resolved:

"(1) That no change be made in the form of organization for political purposes;

"(2) That this convention re-affirms its adherence to the policy of constituency autonomy;

Continued on Page 15

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## Export Wheat Pool

Variety of Views Expressed on Dunning's Proposal

**F**OLLOWING the proposal of Premier Dunning that the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company should establish a joint export wheat pool there has been considerable comment on the subject by the press and by those prominent in the farmers' organization. The Winnipeg Free Press immediately set out to get the views of a number of Western leaders. Premiers Bracken, of Manitoba, and Greenfield, of Alberta, declined to express any opinion, and James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, former managers of the wheat board, were equally silent. Some comment was made however by Hon. T. A. Crerar, C. Rice-Jones, John Kennedy, H. W. Wood and Hon. George Langley.

### Crerar Approves Principle

Declaring that the United Grain Growers Limited, would be prepared to co-operate in any reasonable way, Hon. T. A. Crerar, president, December 16 expressed approval of the suggestions by Premier C. A. Dunning, of Saskatchewan, for the co-ordinating of the grain handling facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers, as against the establishment of a compulsory government controlled wheat board. Mr. Crerar said the premier of Saskatchewan had based his suggestions upon the broad principles of co-operative effort in marketing western Canadian wheat as against control by government agencies or government boards, a method which, Mr. Crerar said, he had always believed in and always advocated.

### Rice-Jones Favors

C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers, said he had always felt that the marketing of farmers' grain under a joint selling agency controlled by the two farmers' companies was the logical, permanent solution of the problem of grain marketing. Such an agency was advocated by the committee of which he was a member when the organization of a voluntary wheat pool was considered by the Canadian Council of Agriculture two years ago.

John Kennedy, vice-president of the United Grain Growers, expressed the opinion there should be at least three farmer organizations handling grain.

### H. W. Wood's Views

"Mr. Dunning's plan is based on the amalgamation of the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, but he does not state whether or not these companies have signified a willingness to amalgamate for this purpose," remarked H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta. "This is the key-note of his proposed plan and an invitation to accept it is given."

"However, Mr. Dunning's suggestion is a contribution to the vexed question of efficient wheat marketing and should be considered on its merits. I presume that it is now up to the companies to state just what they can do and whether or not they are willing and ready to undertake it."

"I might suggest that the plan embraces shareholder control of a producers' institution," said Mr. Wood. "A profit of ten per cent. dividend and ten per cent. reserve probably will look a little larger to the producer who is receiving less than cost of production. I think perhaps it is unwise to consider definite amounts before it is known exactly what is involved."

Mr. Wood added that before the voluntary co-operative marketing of a primary product of such magnitude was attempted, the highest expert authority on the subject should be fully consulted.

### Langley Finds Flaws

Hon. George Langley, interviewed by the Free Press at Regina regarding the wheat marketing proposals made by Premier Dunning at Saskatoon, said:

"I fully agree with Mr. Wood, of Alberta, that Mr. Dunning's statement at Saskatoon must be regarded as a serious contribution on the question of grain marketing and must be treated on its merits. All the same the Saskatoon statement will fall like a wet

blanket on the farmers of the West generally who have been in favor of a wheat board and were expecting from Mr. Dunning, with his knowledge of grain marketing, a statement of an altogether different character. Unavoidably the inference will be drawn that his government is more than willing to pass the expenses and work of the special session of last summer into limbo, and so relieve itself of all responsibility."

### Neither Hope Nor Gratitude

"Nor do I think the farmers who favor the wheat board will be convinced by the premier's elaborate argument that a compulsory wheat board was opposed to the principle of liberty. We live in days when the liberty of the individual is contracted in many ways in the general public's interests, and it certainly was not very reasonable logic which led the premier in effect to say, when dealing with the proposition, 'Liberty be hanged,' and only a few minutes afterwards, when dealing with the wheat board to say 'Liberty forbids.' The advocates of a board among the farmers—and they are legion—will gather neither hope nor gratitude from the premier's statements."

### Uncertainty of Deliveries

"As to the premier's proposals, which are, in effect, that a voluntary pool should be established by the union of the two farmers' companies, all who have studied the pooling question recognize that the weakness of a voluntary pool is the uncertainty of deliveries, and this uncertainty will not be relieved by the fact that both the Co-operative and the United Grain Growers have excellent organizations. No organization can gather grain that is not sent to it, and no seller of grain for an organization can undertake to make contracts when he is uncertain regarding his ability to make good on them. The committee of the Council of Agriculture that considered the question of pooling in a number of meetings extending over more than 12 months, were unable to regard a voluntary pool as offering any solution of the grain marketing problem."

### Must Handle 60 Per Cent.

"At, I think, the last sitting, Mr. Rice-Jones suggested the consideration of such a pool, but could not get any member of the committee to regard the proposal seriously. All our considerations centered around a contract pool, and the opinion of the members generally was that such a pool, to have any hope of success, should handle at least 60 per cent of the total crop."

"Mr. Riddell, whose experience on the wheat board placed him in a position to speak with authority, regarding even this as too small a proposition, it was felt that if less than 60 per cent of the grain grown was received by the pool, the remainder going through the grain exchange, the pool would always be a subordinate factor to the exchange, and instead of a new and independent method of marketing it would be dominated by the exchange and really be under the control of that institution."

### Subjected to Competition

"Such a pool as proposed by Mr. Dunning could not hope to handle even 25 per cent of the grain crop. Consequently its offerings would all be subjected to the competition of the exchange. Buyers would not offer more for the grain handled by the pool than they could buy it from the traders on the exchange, and should any attempt be made by a pool handling such a proposition of the grain to feed the market or withhold its grain from sale, that would inevitably raise the price of the grain that was offered on the exchange, and when the pool finally made up its mind to offer its own grain for sale the inevitable result would be to depress the price, so that its efforts would benefit its competitors and place its own customers at a financial disadvantage. A pool created and operated under such circumstances could not possibly have a chance of permanent endurance. It would be doomed to failure before it was commenced."

### Suggestion Not New

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partments of the two companies should join forces is not new. As long ago as 1915 serious negotiations to this end took place between them, but the terms insisted upon by the United Grain Growers were not deemed acceptable by the Co-operative company, and Mr. Dunning, at that time the general manager of the Co-operative, was in full accord with the other directors in rejecting them. Later in 1917 or 1918, the project was again tentatively approached, but nothing came of it.

"It is an open question whether the two would be any more favorably placed to deal with a pool than they would separately. Just at present the United Grain Growers is going through somewhat troubled waters, and I think they would have shown better taste in considering a serious proposition, seriously made, if they had not rushed so hastily into print to assure the public that they were prepared to hitch up. The Co-operative directors will meet December 19, and until then no one has any authority to say what may be the company's view of the situation."

### Sacrificing Leaders

The Saskatoon Daily Star makes the following comment: "It is frequently said that the farmers in Saskatchewan are suffering from lack of leadership; the truth is, probably, that they are suffering from too many leaders. Confusion has resulted from failure to maintain the necessary propaganda and educational work in the locals. A great doctrine requires a busy preacher. Another handicap has been the assumption that the annual Grain Growers' convention, large, unwieldy, and the mecca of malcontents, was the body capable of making the most intelligent decisions."

"Thus while it is true that Saskatchewan Grain Grower leaders have not attempted to dictate to the association, or to take upon themselves the responsibility for committing the association to particular policies, they have failed, through inaction, to do the necessary persuading and educating to keep the association unified."

"The time has now come, however, when a solution must be found for wheat marketing difficulties. The penalty for being on the wrong side of the fence is not going to be as great as the penalty for side-stepping. Some leaders are going to be sacrificed over this marketing question, and if they are wise they will take time by the forelock and sacrifice themselves."

### Where Do They Stand

Editorially the Winnipeg Free Press makes the following comment:

"Mr. Dunning, the premier of Saskatchewan, is entitled to a word of commendation for his courage in dealing with the question of wheat marketing in his speech at Saskatoon, on Friday; and his criticism of the timidity of the Council of Agriculture and allied organizations was quite to the point. There have been from various organizations representing the farmers during the past three or four months vague demands that the governments of the Dominion and the three Prairie Provinces should provide a wheat board, satisfactory to those who favor compulsory national marketing, but there has

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 27, 1922

## The Progressive Future

In the various sincere and earnest endeavors to map out the future of the federal Progressive party little common ground has yet been reached. In Alberta several of the U.F.A. district conventions in the past few weeks expressed themselves in opposition to the creation of any central party organization, but endorsed the formation of a parliamentary committee from the elected members who should confine their activities entirely to matters of legislation. In Ontario, at the recent U.F.O. convention the delegates declared against any change in the form of organization and against the "broadening out" idea, while a few hours later they gave a thunderous welcome to Premier Drury, the chief exponent of "broadening out." In Saskatchewan recently the provincial committee of the Progressive party has placed itself on record as in favor of the "formation of a national committee for a Dominion-wide organization of supporters of the policy and principles of the Progressive party." Other conventions within the next few weeks will contribute still further to the question and probably somewhat diversely.

It is perhaps just as well that the resoluting should proceed in order that all viewpoints may be known. That is one of the safeguards of democracy. By and large, the farmers of the prairie provinces are supporters of the Progressive cause because they are expecting results. They are looking for a higher standard in public life, cleaner politics and square-deal legislation. Up to the present results have been generally pretty satisfactory, but the Progressives at Ottawa have only nicely started on their program. They have a mighty lot of work ahead of them yet before there is another general election, which, by the way, may come along next year or three years hence. The standing of the Progressive group in parliament will undoubtedly be prejudiced if the impression gets abroad that the movement in the country is being torn by internal dissension. Conversely the position of the Progressives in the House will be much strengthened by unmistakable signs of permanency and cohesion in the movement.

All these matters must be taken into consideration by the rank and file of the men and women who sent those Progressive members to Ottawa. It won't fill the bill for each constituency to maintain its own organization, map out its own policy and elect its own member without regard to the Progressive movement in other constituencies. Neither will it serve the purpose to have an autocratic central organization that will control the whole movement and even at times select candidates for constituencies as has sometimes been done by political parties in the past.

We do not conceive that any person wants to see either of these extremes develop. Somewhere between them lies the path of safety. There must be some central co-ordinating agency in the Progressive party to assist in maintaining a common ground, in the shaping of a common policy and making preparations even at this date for the next election. The Progressives won out in the last election in the prairie provinces because preparations were largely made nearly two years before the election was held.

If the Council of Agriculture is to be this central co-ordinating agency, it should be known and understood. There is a belief, however, that if the council continues to act in a political capacity it may lose in public prestige and also be seriously handicapped

in the rendering of services to the organizations for which it was primarily constituted and which can be performed by no other body. Moreover, to act efficiently in this capacity the council must of necessity be in direct contact with the elected representatives, which is precluded by its present constitution. The best method of accomplishing the desired purpose would seem to be the co-ordination of political activities outside the Council of Agriculture. To this phase of the subject the organized farmers should give very serious attention.

## The Wheat Pool Proposal

Considerable interest has been aroused throughout the country by Premier Dunning's proposal for a wheat pool under the joint control of the two big farmers' companies, and comment has been both favorable and otherwise. There seems to be no question of doubt but that a wheat pool could be organized on the basis that Mr. Dunning suggests, and experience would show whether it would give satisfactory service.

Briefly the proposal may be reviewed as follows: Both the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company have very large, highly organized and efficient grain-handling facilities spreading over the three provinces, and both have country and terminal elevators. Both have commission departments and both buy street and track wheat. It is not the proposal that any of these activities should be discontinued.

Aside from the facilities mentioned above each of the farmers' companies owns and operates an export business under a subsidiary incorporation. Mr. Dunning suggests that these two export companies be amalgamated so that the parent companies will each have an equal amount of capital stock and, of course, an equal number of directors on the board of management. The amalgamated company, under the name of the Canadian Farmers' Export Company, would then operate as a wheat pool and receive consignments of grain from farmers both by car lot and through the country elevators. The pool would make an initial payment of probably 70 cents or 75 cents per bushel (which would be approximately the same as would be made by a wheat board at the present time), and participation certificates would be issued. The operation of the wheat pool from this point forward would be the same as the operation of the wheat board in 1919.

Mr. Dunning proposes that the wheat pool should first pay a 10 per cent. dividend to the parent companies on the capital stock invested, an additional 10 per cent. reserve should be created and the balance paid out on the participation certificates.

This plan would undoubtedly give a wheat pool absolutely owned, controlled and operated by the farmers themselves, and would give the growers the average world market value of their wheat less only the cost of handling. It is the simplest and for that reason is seemingly the most practicable suggestion yet put forward for a co-operative wheat pool. The proposal is one that should be considered absolutely upon its merits and without regard to political considerations. If there is to be a wheat board to handle the 1923 crop, then of course there will be no use in attempting to organize a wheat pool. On the other hand, if the farmers would prefer a co-operative pooling system, the proposal before them affords an opportunity to set it in operation.

## British Embargo Lifted

On December 15, Premier King received official notification that the royal signature had been affixed to the bill removing the embargo against Canadian cattle which has been in force since 1893. Thus ends the long fight carried on continuously since that date to raise the ban because of its imputation against the health of Canadian herds. Since the restriction of the American market by the Fordney tariff the embargo question has assumed new importance, promising as it does the possibility of a much needed outlet for Canadian surplus cattle. To what extent this enlarged outlet will prove profitable stockmen are not in agreement. The Guide, while pressing for the removal of the embargo, has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the high expectations entertained by a few enthusiasts could only be realized in a limited way.

While the statutory objections to Canadian feeder cattle have been removed, freight rates and the high British standard for animals of this class bar the new market just as effectually to the great bulk of western stock. In the ten months ending October 31, only 10 per cent. of the cattle sold on the Winnipeg yards were steers carrying enough weight and finish to qualify for overseas shipment. Just as important is the regularity of supply. Those who have been most friendly to the promotion of Canadian interests in this whole matter have emphasized the importance of an even and continuous flow of high quality cattle. No one pretends that western farmers at least can meet this requirement, but the practice of winter feeding is becoming more general and the situation in this respect will in time be improved.

Probably the greatest immediate value of the new arrangement will be to stabilize the present export trade, which is a highly speculative proposition. Shipments arriving in weeks of light receipts are disposed of profitably. Shipments arriving in a week of plentiful Irish supplies are sold at a heavy loss. The establishment of Canadian feeding areas in proximity to the large centres of consumption will make it possible to feed the trade according to its needs, thereby eliminating the main risk which is a damper on the export business and for which the producer must eventually pay.

## To Lighten the Debt Load

While the proposition for dealing in a large way with the question of relieving the economic condition of agriculture by the organization of a long-term credit scheme is receiving consideration, it should not be overlooked that much can be done by voluntary arrangements. The Guide has received evidence of commendable arrangements of this kind, especially in cases where a big price was paid for land when wheat prices were high, under agreement of sale. There can be no doubt that a number of farmers in the West, stimulated by the propaganda for greater production which was certainly needed during the war, purchased land at prices that could not possibly be profitable under normal wheat prices. The majority of these men are good, experienced farmers and it is in the best interests of the country that they should be kept on their farms. Great as is the need for more population on the land in this country, it is of even greater importance that every effort be made to keep the experienced farmers that we have, and in the circumstances it is extremely shortsighted business policy to insist rigidly upon contracts that cannot possibly be carried out



and the enforcement of which must inevitably hurt creditor and debtor alike.

It is better for the farmer and his creditor and for the country that a revision of financial relations be undertaken with a view to such distribution of sacrifice as will give a chance all round to face with courage the actual situation. Many vendors of land under agreements of sale have voluntarily reduced the original price of the land to the purchasers to a point that is commensurate with the market value of the produce of the farm. These vendors have realized that it is better business to take a loss with a good experienced farmer, ready and anxious to stay on the farm under conditions that give him a chance, than to take it with an unoccupied farm on their hands and a poor chance of getting a buyer even at the reduced price. Some mortgage companies are making arrangements of a similar kind as far as is practicable, and it would help wonderfully if the examples were to become general.

Throughout the mercantile world there has had to be a general readjustment of indebtedness on the basis of mutual sacrifice. The principle should apply between the farmer debtor and his creditor. The farmer should not, even as a matter of pure business, have to shoulder all the losses. It is the accumulation of indebtedness through efforts to fulfil contracts that business conditions make impossible of fulfilment that is crushing the farmer, and a voluntary revision of these contracts, equitable in the present conditions to both parties, would lift a heavy load from the shoulders of a large number of farmers and enable them to face the future with hope and courage.

### The Old Year and The New

If it were not that the past contains the lessons for the future it would be a waste of time to look back. Sometimes it takes a long time for men to learn the lessons of experi-

ence and to profit by the failures and the successes of human efforts. During the last few years the world has passed through some trying and dismal experiences, the outstanding feature of which is the somewhat despairing evidence that greater unity and concerted effort can be reached for war purposes than for the purposes of peace and the promotion of human welfare and happiness.

The condition of Europe with its persistent menace to the whole fabric of western civilization affects the entire world. Upon the restoration of peace-time policies and the revival of all that is meant in the comity of nations depends the economic future of this country, for modern civilization has linked nation with nation even as it has linked individuals and associations within the nation. It is not without reason, therefore, that one may regard as the best news of the year the report that the United States is at long last to take a hand in the question of getting Europe back on to the road of peace and work, and that Great Britain has welcomed the decision of our neighbors.

That is a move of great import. The recent elections in Great Britain have demonstrated that the British people are sick of the policies which are steadily increasing the economic and political chaos. It will make for good if the nations which united for war get once more together, and victors and vanquished endeavor to formulate policies which recognize all the obligations arising out of the war, but reduce them to what is practicable and which can be carried out in a way that will make for a real restoration of peace and industry.

That is the outlook for the new year and its realization means much to the western farmer. It means the production of wealth and its exchange, and so long as production and exchange are restricted and handicapped, so long will the market for the produce of our farms be uncertain. The too

rapid deflation which took place in this country has had a disastrous effect upon agriculture. That cannot now be remedied, and the hope of the farmer lies in the most complete restoration possible of the economic life of Europe, which will bring about a more equitable relation in the price of what the farmer has to sell and what he has to buy.

### Editorial Notes

When the U.F.O. convention signified their appreciation of their secretary, J. J. Morrison, and Premier Drury in turn with the vocal honor, He's a Jolly Good Fellow, they seemed to say to the outside world, with the poet:

"How happy could I be with either,  
Were t'other dear charmer away."

Premier Poincare doesn't seem to be particularly anxious to have the United States butt into the reparations question. Now how on earth is this vexed and peace-delaying question going to be permanently and justly settled if all those concerned do not get together and work out a really practicable solution? Economic experts have pointed out the way for three years, but the politicians seem to take into consideration things that do not bother the experts.

The biggest question in the minds of the farmers everywhere is that of co-operative marketing of their produce. Wheat pooling is the one outstanding subject among the wheat growers across the border. Australia is also trying out the voluntary pooling plan and New Zealand has a meat pool. Premier Dunning's proposal will undoubtedly revive discussion of a real co-operative wheat marketing system for Western Canada.



A Timely Arrival





## Sweet Clover

*New Strain Continues to Outyield Best Now in General Use---Superior Quality of Yellow Sort Raises Practical Question---Hubam Makes Poor Showing---*  
By Prof. W. Southworth, M.A.C.

**T**HOUGH the production of sweet clover for fodder is a practice which in Manitoba has only become prominent during recent years, yet in a very short time the crop has gained an excellent reputation, especially amongst those farmers who are working towards a mixed system of farming.

There are several species of sweet clover in cultivation and their relative values for different purposes have not yet been definitely determined. It would seem, however, from general observation that the white biennial variety is the one which has been most commonly cultivated in Canada. It is this white biennial variety or species with which this article is most particularly concerned.

There are several good reasons why sweet clover has gained such a strong hold on those who have proved its worth by practical experience. It is adapted to a great variety of soils and climatic conditions. It withstands drought in summer and severe cold in winter; in its second year begins to grow very early and makes rapid headway for early grazing before spring sown crops have made a start. If not used for grazing it yields a heavy crop, which when cut at the correct stage is suitable for either green feed or silage; quite often it is made into hay, but the quality of sweet clover hay can hardly be graded as first-class.

One of the outstanding properties possessed by sweet clover, which has been largely responsible for its rapid rise into favor, is its free seeding habits. No matter whether the season is wet and cool or dry and hot, sweet clover always seems to produce an abundant crop of seed. It follows as a natural consequence that when seed is produced easily in large quantities it very soon becomes cheap, and cheap seed means a low cost for sowing down land.

Though the crop has so many excellent qualities, yet when considered as a forage crop, sweet clover is by no means perfect. Those who grow the crop consistently know only too well that long before the plant attains its full growth the stems have developed a large amount of woody fibre which causes the fodder to be coarse and somewhat indigestible.

Moreover, the amount of leaves in relation to size of stem is usually rather low and the leaves being the most nutritive part of the plant if they are scarce the feeding value in consequence is very greatly reduced. However, in contrasting the various excellent qualities of sweet clover with its few deficiencies, we find a heavy balance in favor of the crop.

In common with most of our farm crops, an average crop of sweet clover (like the population of a city) is made up of a number of individuals which while they may have a general similarity yet individually they are very different. Thus in an average crop we may find many different types of plants, some vary in the amount of leaf produced, the size and color of the leaf may also vary; in different plants the flavor and odor are not the same and the size of stem and time of flowering may vary considerably. These many differences in individual plants naturally result in very irregular crops, but it provides a basis for effective selection, looking toward the establishment of better varieties.

### History of Improved Strains

In the fall of 1913, during a botanical trip in the vicinity of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., the writer came across a luxuriant crop of white sweet clover,

growing on waste land near the road-side. A few plants were noticed which appeared to be distinctly more robust and carried a much greater amount of leaf than the average run of plants.

Seed was obtained from these plants and in 1914 was sown at the Ontario Agricultural College. From this crop, in the following year, seed was gathered from the most promising plants, and in 1916 the seed was sown on the breeding plots at the M.A.C., forming a foundation plot for further purposes of selection.

From this foundation plot two strains have been developed. One by mass selection and known as \*Maccor strain, and the other by individual plant selection known as Nyom strain.

During the past season the Nyom strain has been tested on plots sown side

\*The names Maccor and Nyom have been formed for the purpose of indicating the origin and history of the strains. The name Maccor is formed from M.A.C.—Manitoba Agricultural College—and Cor being the first syllable in Cornell. †In the name Nyom NY—New York State. O—Ontario. M—Manitoba.

## Growing Wheat and Flax Together

*Minnesota Farmers Find Combination More Profitable Than Growing Either Grain Singly*

**A** SHORT note appeared in The Guide of October 18, commenting on the practice of growing wheat and flax together in certain Minnesota counties. This article has prompted numerous enquiries from subscribers for further information as to manner, depth and rate of sowing, etc.

Some of our enquirers seem to think that an innovation of this sort would make it possible for them to resume flax growing which they formerly carried on in a large way but which, for various reasons, they have abandoned of late years. Enquiry made of the North Dakota Agricultural College has brought the following information from Prof. T. E. Stoa:

"The practice of growing flax and wheat together is not a common practice in this State. It is, however, a common farming practice in certain sections of Southern Minnesota and especially in Goodhue County does this two-crop method appear to be very successful. I might say that for North Dakota, gauging this by the limited observations which we have been able to secure on seeding flax and wheat together, the two-crop practice has not been generally very successful.

"In Goodhue County, Minn., farmers follow this general method in seeding the two crops: Both crops are seeded at wheat seeding time. Flax is seeded at the regular rate and wheat at from one to three pecks per acre. Frequently, the flax is seeded with a grass seeding attachment; otherwise, the flax is mixed with the wheat in the proportion desired, and the two seeded as one crop. A firm seed bed is desired.

"Marquis wheat is used, the flax and wheat thus maturing about the same time. The crop is harvested with a

by side with three other well-known varieties. The purpose of the test was to compare the respective varieties as to their relative values for forage.

The varieties selected for comparison are as follows:—

Nyom—Biennial white flowered (specially selected).

Arctic—Biennial white flowered (not selected).

Yellow—Biennial yellow flowered (mass selected).

Hubam—Annual white flowered (not selected).

**Treatment of Land and Sowing the Seed**

The land in 1921 was in corn, unmanured and fall plowed. In the following spring a good firm seed bed was obtained by surface cultivation. The seed was sown on the 8th of May at the rate of three pounds per acre; all the varieties were sown on the same day, the same amount of seed being used in each case. No manures of any kind were used, and the plots all received the same cultural treatment. The following table shows in

Left—This single plant is the parent of Nyom.  
Centre—Field of yellow sweet clover.  
Above—Field plot from which the selected strains Nyom and Maccor were obtained.

a compact form the dry weight of leaves and stems and the total dry weight of the respective varieties:

Name of Strain	Dry Weight per Acre			
	I. Leaves Lbs.	II. Stems Lbs.	III. Stems and Leaves Lbs.	Per cent. of Leaf in Total Crop
<b>Biennials</b>				
Nyom (white) . . . . .	1,821	3,408	5,229	34.82
Arctic (white) . . . . .	1,543	2,556	4,099	37.64
Yellow . . . . .	1,906	2,023	3,929	48.51
<b>Annual</b>				
Hubam . . . . .	1,405	3,461	4,866	28.87

Date of sowing seed, May 8; date of cutting crop, August 7; number of days to grow the crop, 91.

It is generally conceded that by carefully comparing the amount of leaf produced by different strains of the same crop species a reliable estimate of their relative feeding values may be obtained.

An inspection of the table, column I, shows that the yellow flowered variety heads the list for yield of leaf. The yellow flowered variety gave 85 pounds per acre more leaf than Nyom, 363 pounds more than Arctic and 501 pounds more than Hubam. With respect to total weight of crops, Nyom heads the list. It should be borne in mind that in the above test the seeds for all varieties were sown in the spring of 1922.

In the same field where the above test was conducted crops of white biennial and yellow biennial sown down in 1921 were available for comparison with the 1922 sowings.

The following table gives the results obtained:

### Second Year Comparisons (First cutting only)

Name of Variety	Dry Weights per Acre		
	I. Leaves Lbs.	II. Stems Lbs.	III. Stems and Leaves Lbs.
White Biennial . . . . .	2,475	7,546	10,021
Yellow Biennial . . . . .	3,383	5,041	8,424

In briefly considering the results obtained it will be observed that the features which stand out most prominently are:

(a). The outstanding superiority in leaf production of the yellow flowered sweet clover over the best of the white flowered sorts both in the first and second years.

(b). The decided inferiority of Hubam in leaf production as compared with the other varieties tested, either in the first or second years.

From past experience gained in making comparisons of varieties of sweet clover by inspection, we were of opinion that the yellow flowered variety would show up well in percentage of leaf, but one scarcely expected to find that the lighter cropping yellow sweet clover would yield a greater total weight of leaf per acre than the much heavier cropping white flowered varieties.

In the light of these results it would seem that growers of white sweet clover who make a practice of turning the crop into hay might with advantage give some attention to testing out the yellow flowered strains with a hope of producing hay of better quality than is generally obtained from the white flowered variety.

Continued on Page 14



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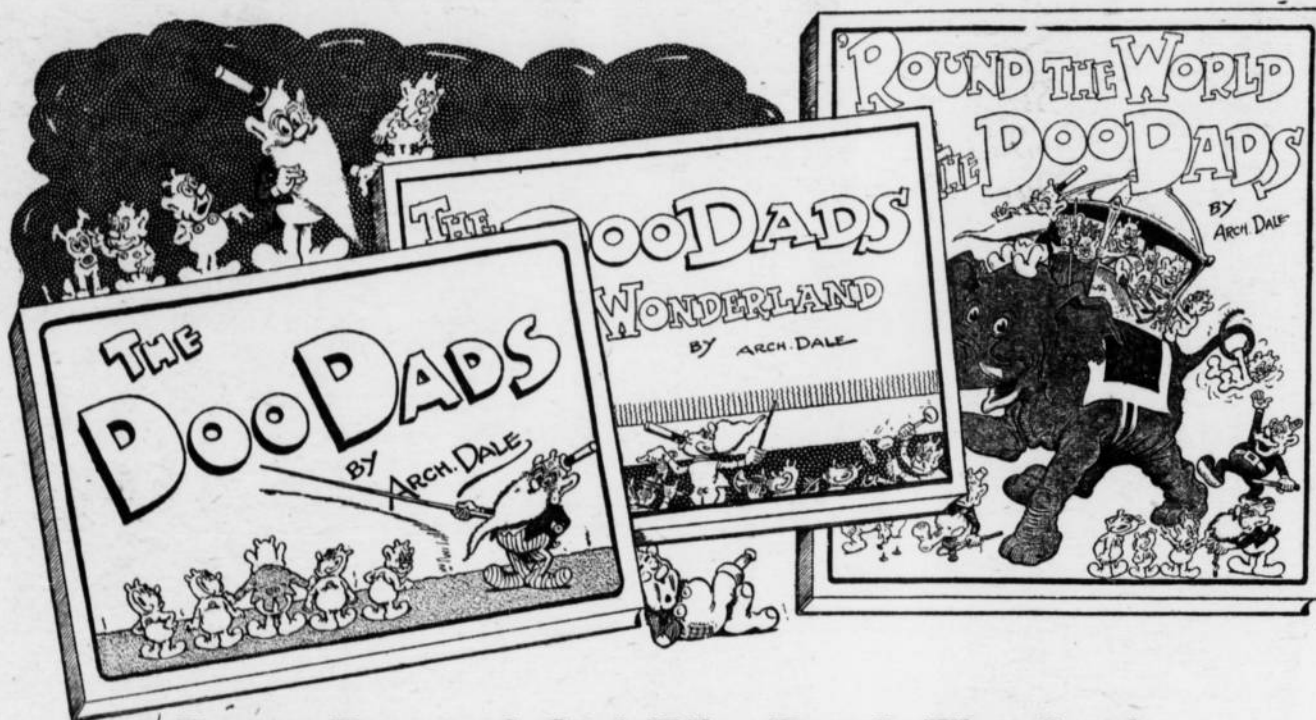
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# Selling Canada's Surplus Beef

*J. S. McLean of Harris Abattoir Co., Analyzes Possibilities of Chilled Meat Trade before Western Canada Livestock Union*

**C**AN the Canadian cattle industry flourish notwithstanding the American duty? Are there other markets of the world which will take the Canadian cattle surplus? That Canada must produce a surplus of cattle I shall, for the present, take for granted. What market then, exists for our cattle or beef outside of United States? So far as I know, there is only one, Great Britain.

Our cattle may go to Britain either alive or as dressed beef. Overseas exports of live cattle gradually dwindled and ceased in 1914. Stated in other words, this means that the price obtainable for Canadian cattle when delivered in Great Britain was below the current cost of the cattle in Canada plus transportation charges. Three chief reasons were responsible for this. First, British beef prices were low, due to the great production of cattle in Great Britain itself, and to the rapidly developing imports of chilled beef from South America.

In Canada, on the other hand, prices were high due mainly to two causes: First, the rapid internal development of Canada, including its railway construction program, which led to a great expansion in the home consumption of beef; second, the Underwood tariff of 1913 which gave free access to United States of Canadian cattle and Canadian beef.

That was eight years ago—and before the war.

At the present time all three of the above conditions are to some extent reversed. In Great Britain the war brought about a marked increase in the consumption of beef. The full employment and the high purchasing power of the laboring classes during those years were the chief causes of this. Not only this, but it developed a much wider demand for home-killed as against imported beef.

For convenience in handling, the beef supplied to the troops, both on the continent and in British camps, was frozen beef. The home-killed beef was available for civilian consumption. Both price and distribution were controlled by the Ministry of Food.

## A Prejudice Unintentionally Fostered

The Ministry of Food adopted as its policy that home-killed and imported beef should be sold for the same price, and that home-killed and imported should be divided evenly amongst all classes.

I need not state that fresh-killed beef is much better eating than frozen beef of the same quality. Add to this that much of the frozen beef imported during the war was of very inferior quality and one can understand the transformation of the meat trade caused in England by the war. A general prejudice was created against imported beef and the demand for home-killed beef was tremendously increased.

Following the armistice, pre-war methods of distributing in England were quickly re-established. However, the trade was now faced by a great prejudice. War-time memories were strong. A tremendous preference existed for home-killed beef, due to the fact that home-killed beef had been so widely used during the war and had been so superior to the imported beef of war time. For these reasons imported beef for the last four years has been sold for prices, as compared with home-killed beef, which seem to have no relation to their relative quality.

How do the conditions sketched above affect the prospects of a trade in cattle or beef between Canada and Great Britain? The first thing to say is that the prejudice in favor of home-killed beef seems to make desirable the shipment of live cattle rather than chilled beef. Shipping costs have been so high that, in spite of the high prices ruling in England, the shipping of live cattle has not, on the whole, been profitable. Some shipments met with a very good market and made really fine profits. Other shipments met with bad markets and made heavy losses. On the whole, I should say that those who engaged steadily in the trade finished up with a loss.

Does this mean that Canadian cattle

cannot be profitably exported to Great Britain? One cannot give a confident answer to this question. In years past, Canada has exported large numbers of cattle alive to Great Britain. If transportation costs could be got low enough, we might again enjoy this trade. A recent event makes the prospect decidedly brighter, viz., the removal of the British embargo.

## Is the Alternative Profitable?

Even if the future for cattle exporting seems doubtful, an alternative method remains, the shipment of chilled beef. Is a chilled beef industry possible between Canada and Great Britain?

As an introduction to the discussion of this problem, I shall cite the experience of the company with which I am

connected and which last year made a number of shipments of chilled beef to Great Britain.

"If there is someone who fears that a great development of the Canadian cattle industry cannot be profitably carried on, let him put forward his views and let them be fully debated. Nothing is so useful as debate. Between patient and informed people, I am convinced that the farther the debate is carried, the stronger will be the conviction of all not only that Canada has a great future in cattle production but that her agricultural possibilities can be achieved in no other way."

connected and which last year made a number of shipments of chilled beef to Great Britain.

Between May and December, 1921, we sent to England 17 shipments of chilled beef, totalling in weight 1,200,000 pounds. The actual average cost of the beef was 11.34 cents f.o.b. Toronto. To this were added actual out-of-pocket expenses. These included the cost of labor and wraps at Toronto, freight to seaboard, ocean freight, landing charges, freight and handling charges in England, and commission, but nothing for overhead or managerial expense. Expenses totalled \$3.98 per 100 pounds, or practically 4 cents per pound. The average selling price in England was 12.96 cents per pound. The 17 shipments lost an average of 2 1-3 cents per pound. The total loss on the 1,200,000 pounds was \$28,000.

The losses became so heavy that we were forced to discontinue the shipments. However, an analysis of the results gives some ground for optimism. The loss on the shipments was equivalent to 1 1/4 d. per pound. We were convinced that the chilled beef which we shipped was worth on the British

This beef will be quite as good as the beef from cattle shipped alive.

In this we miscalculated. The Englishman gave to our best Canadian cattle shipped alive a very friendly reception. To our chilled beef, he gave what was, for practical purposes, a very unfriendly reception. Every butcher who handled the meat acknowledged that it was good beef, but his attitude invariably was that it was imported beef and should be bought at the imported beef price.

On each side there is a partial failure to understand the other's point of view. The Englishman does not adequately meet our contention that beef shipped chilled from Canada is as good as the beef from Canadian cattle shipped alive. On the other hand, our claim that there is no sense in the discrimination against Canadian chilled beef simply because it is killed in Canada instead of in Great Britain, fails adequately to recognize the power of taste or prejudice in determining prices.

## Would Eventually be Recognized

There is undoubtedly right on both sides. Which side is the most right and

"There is a real sense in which exclusion from United States would be a blessing and not a calamity. The United States is a great country of 115 million people and will buy anything at a price. Between 1913 and 1921 Canada's surplus of all grades of cattle were dumped on the markets at St. Paul, Chicago and Buffalo. The poorest stuff was saleable.

"Great Britain, on the other hand, is a discriminating buyer, and nothing better could happen the Canadian cattle industry than that we should set ourselves to the production of beef which would enable us to compete on the British market.

"If the American market were later again opened to us—as I think it will be—we shall still reap the full reward for our improved herds. No country in the world pays a higher premium than United States for the best cattle."

market 2d. per pound and probably 3d. per pound more than we actually received for it. And we were further convinced that had conditions been such as to permit continuous shipments, this Canadian chilled beef would very soon have commanded a price relatively much higher than that received for our experimental shipments.

These shipments were prompted by the fact that the beef from Canadian cattle which were then being shipped live to Birkenhead was selling at a price approximately the same as that paid for English and Scottish home-killed beef. This means that our best Canadian cattle were accepted by the

what will be the ultimate compromise between these two points of view? For the purpose of this discussion, I shall take it for granted that Canada could make continuous shipments of beef to Great Britain. (This, as we know, is not the case, but it is a problem by itself.) But, if Canada could make regular shipments of chilled beef every week, what position would it ultimately establish for itself on the British market? My view is that it would in a short time command a price approximating the home-killed price.

A critic might reasonably reply: "There seems but little support for this view in the accepted facts of the situa-

tion. The Argentine have already an established chilled meat trade with Great Britain. For many years they have made large and regular shipments of chilled meat, and yet this chilled meat is today being sold in Great Britain at a price much below the price of home-killed beef. If Argentine chilled beef has not been able to establish itself anywhere near the home-killed beef level, why do you expect Canadian beef to do so?"

The answer is twofold: First, Canada can produce better cattle than the Argentine; second, Canada is removed from British markets by an ocean voyage of one week instead of three weeks. Now, regarding the first of these reasons, my critic may reply: "You have already said that Argentine herds are on the whole much better bred than Canadian herds." This is a fact. In point of breeding I should say that the Argentine holds on the average, first place in the world, but, to produce the best beef, cattle must be not only well bred but well fed. The Argentine cattle from the time they are weaned get practically no feed except alfalfa. It is true that they do remarkably well on this feed, but every practical cattle man knows that no matter how well bred are the cattle, the highest grade of beef can be produced only by a grain ration. In the Argentine the cattle receive no grain. Our best Canadian cattle are finished on a grain ration and, as a result, the intrinsic quality of the beef is superior to that of the Argentine beef.

In regard to distance from the market. The Argentine beef is marketed in England four weeks after slaughtering. Canadian beef can be marketed two weeks from the date of slaughtering. Canada has, therefore, a tremendous geographical advantage which South America can never overcome.

## Consumer Accepts Canadian Chilled

For the above reasons, therefore, I take it that—granted certain conditions—Canadian chilled beef can establish itself on the British market on a level much higher than that of South American chilled beef.

But my critic may again object: "You made 17 shipments, totalling over a million pounds, of this Canadian beef to Great Britain and, if the beef had the intrinsic merit that you claim for it, it surely should have established itself to some extent at least." The answer to this is that it did. From the first the British butcher, although he claimed that he should buy this imported beef at the imported price, actually paid us from 1d. to 2d. more than he was paying at the same time for South American beef. But he also did something that goes much farther in supporting my view. He sold our beef to his customers not as imported but as home-killed beef. And the only reason he was able to do this was that the beef was as good. The British consumer did not know that he was eating Canadian chilled beef and believed himself to be eating home-killed beef. It is this fact that gives me confidence that, granted the necessary conditions, Canadian beef would soon establish itself on a price level approximately that of home-killed beef.

What, then, are the necessary conditions? The first is that, in order to achieve a footing at all, Canada must be in a position to send shipments the year round. The second is that the beef must be uniform in quality and of the highest grade. We shall never develop a chilled meat industry except in the best grade of beef.

Let us take for granted that sound agriculture must be founded on the livestock industry. In the nature of things, Canada should produce a great surplus of cattle which must be marketed outside the country. Our natural export market is in the United States, a market from which we are in a measure at present excluded. If this temporary exclusion turns out to be permanent we must look to Great Britain for an outlet. But wherever that export market may eventually prove to be, we must improve the quality of our herds and promote the development of a finishing as well as of a cattle breeding industry.



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We received the horse hide that you tanned and made into a robe for us and we like it very much. I have seen several tanned hides, but not any as soft as this one; the lining is all wool and we are well pleased with it. Sincerely yours,  
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**WM. BOURKE & COMPANY**  
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# Will Canada Over-Produce Wheat?

W. Sanford Evans Outlines Wheat Export Situation—Canada Alone Can More Than Supply Great Britain's Needs

**W**ESTERN Canada has a tremendous crop this year and the handling of such a crop brings to us some big problems. Situated as we are in the heart of an empire of wheat lands, we are inclined to overlook certain national and international conditions which are of vital importance. We see Western Canada in our mind's eye when we think of wheat, but the European wheat buyer sees all of the wheat-producing countries when he thinks of wheat. As he is our customer we need to understand, to some extent, his viewpoint. W. Sanford Evans, the well-known statistician, recently published an interesting series of articles in the Grain Trade News, in which the problems of the 1922 crops were discussed in a readable and instructive manner.

The following extracts from these articles will be of general interest:

### 360,000,000 Bushels of Wheat in the West

Without attempting a definite estimate of total yield this year, since the delay in the publication of the census returns leaves some doubt as to acreage, it can be said that the yield will be comparable with that of 1915, the greatest in the history of the country, and for the purpose of these articles the figures of 1915 will be used; that is, it will be assumed that there is a yield of 393,000,000 bushels, of which 360,000,000 bushels is produced in the Prairie Provinces. A crop the size of 1915 will mean, among other things:

1. That Canada will have an exportable surplus equal to 55 per cent. of the total normal import requirements of Europe and to 49 per cent. of the total world's normal imports before the war. It could supply every bushel the United Kingdom will need, and have almost as much left as Canada's total exports of wheat and flour from the crop of 1914. These figures raise serious questions.
2. That Canada is not only in a position to produce more wheat per head of population than any other country in the world, but is dependent on foreign markets for the disposal of a bigger proportion of its product than any other country ever was.
3. That, under the special conditions this year, it will tax all the existing facilities to move this crop and export the surplus within twelve months.
4. That, if the crop is to be disposed of within a year, there can be no such thing as holding back from marketing this autumn, because to supply the western mills and to ship over the lakes before the close of navigation the 150,000,000 bushels, approximately, that will be required to meet the proper export proportion up to the end of December, to help out the all-rail-route with export quotas during the winter months, and for consumption in Eastern Canada, will call for more rapid deliveries than Western Canada has ever known, except in 1915.

### Holding Wheat May Be Costly

5. That Canadian routes and ocean ports cannot possibly handle the exportable surplus, but the greater part of it must go out through United States ports.
6. That since so much must be moved this autumn in order to keep up the steady flow of exports during the winter, comparatively large quantities will have to be carried in various elevator positions and the cost of carrying must be provided for by the price offered or must be paid direct by the producer, in cases where he retains ownership.

In the crop year 1915-16 Canada exported in wheat and flour, according to the Customs returns, 289,136,037 bushels. As the total Canadian crop that year was estimated at 393,542,600 bushels, of which 360,187,000 bushels was grown in the Prairie Provinces, these figures indicate that something over 100,000,000 bushels was retained at home. Since the domestic requirements for human consumption, for seed, and for feed for poultry and livestock would not equal 100,000,000 bushels in that year, it is evident that even more might have been exported out of a crop of that size. Assuming that the crop this year is equal to that of 1915 it is safe to place the exportable surplus at the actual exports of 1915-16, namely, 289,136,037 bushels.

During the five years before the war, 1909-13, world shipments of wheat and

flour to Europe averaged 522,409,000 bushels per year, while world shipments to all countries averaged 586,608,000 bushels. If Canada moves its exportable surplus within 12 months it will have provided 49.2 per cent. of the normal requirements of all principal importing countries. If it ships all its surplus to Europe it will have supplied 55.3 per cent. of the normal needs of that continent. As the normal imports of wheat and flour by the United Kingdom are only 217,000,000 bushels, Canada could fill all British orders and have left over more wheat than she exported out of any crop prior to that of 1911.

### The Day of Mixed Farming Draws Nearer

Because of world conditions at that time the real nature and implications of this problem of size were obscured in 1915-16 and were not generally recognized. Of course, the population of the world will keep on increasing and it may be expected that the proportion of wheat-bread eaters will also increase. But the immediate question is: Will the United States, Argentine, Uruguay, Australia, India, Manchuria, Algeria, Tunis and Chili, be content to leave to Canada 49.2 per cent. of the world's markets? And what about Russia and the Balkan States, which, in the five years before the war, shipped an average of 224,700,000 bushels per year and supplied 38 per cent. of the import world's requirements? Russia may want to come back into the market some day, as the Balkans have already begun to do.

The United States may obligingly drop out of the export business and leave room for Russia and the Balkans; Australia may fail to get the millions of new settlers she is asking for to occupy the 60,000,000 acres of good land she says she has yet unbroken; the Argentine may decide to grow still more corn and flax and less wheat; India may lose its taste for rice and millet and eat all the wheat it can grow—any number of things may happen. There is no occasion for alarm, but there is need for straight and clear thinking.

If the rest of the world should dispute Canada's claim to half the export market, then one or other of the parties must withdraw to tenable ground or someone will get beaten in commercial warfare.

Canada devotes proportionally more land, capital and labor to the production of wheat than does any other country in the world. The crops of 1915 and 1922 represent a production of some 45 bushels per head of population, whereas the biggest crop Australia ever raised was 34, that of the Argentine 24, the United States 10, Russia 8, and India a little over one bushel per capita. Canada specializes on this one agricultural product as no other country has ever done.

### The Value of a Home Market

At least five out of every six bushels of wheat grown in the world is disposed of for consumption in the home market. Canada's ratio is only one out of four. Basic prices may be determined by world conditions, but in most cases the home market is absolutely secure for the home producer at the prevailing price and it absorbs the wheat regularly throughout the year in the most economical way. In cases where the home market is insecure for geographical reasons, there is generally a tariff.

The home market is less important to the Canadian wheat grower than to any other, but it, nevertheless, is important, even without taking into consideration the local milling demand to cover export flour which makes the total demand by Canadian purchasers always a steady and often a ruling factor in the market. The chief point to be noted on this aspect of the subject, however, is that every one of Canada's wheat rivals can sell a bigger proportion of its wheat at home and can carry an excess with a little less inconvenience.

### Canada May Over-Produce Some Day

It is not impossible for Canada to over-produce wheat. This is the plain bearing of the facts and figures examined. The world is easily capable of producing wheat in excess of the effective economic demand for it. This year exporting countries will have surpluses exceeding what importing

Continued on Page 19

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# A Foundation on Which to Build

Wide Variety of Hardy Fruits Native to Western Canada Ample Guarantee that Fruit Breeding, Now in Its Infancy in This Field, Will Shortly Produce Valuable Results—By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist

THE possibilities for the improvement and origination of hardy fruits for the prairie provinces of Canada are very great. When one considers the great range of hardy fruits already available, only awaiting the plant breeder to ensure their improvement, one feels that the settlers on the Canadian prairies are assured a great variety of fruits. The apple and the pear are not natives, but the former can be grown in places, and pears will come in time. But

will come fine sorts sufficiently hardy to at least be grown in home gardens where a hedge or fence affords some protection, or they may be trained with a low head which can be protected if necessary. But what is to be worked for is a variety which will need no protection.

## Our Biggest Native Fruit

The plum is a native of the Canadian prairies, so that there is hardy foundation stock on which to build varieties of better quality. The two native species are *Prunus Americana* and the Canada plum, *Prunus nigra*, and these, with the Western Sand cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*), which is more a plum than a cherry, and found far north in Manitoba, can all be crossed with other species and varieties of plums which will ensure much variation and the possibility of obtaining as good hardy varieties as can be found anywhere.

## Grapes

The Riverside or Frost grape (*Vitis vulpina*), grows wild in Manitoba, extending well north in that province, so that as far as hardiness of vine is concerned there is good stock to work with though, as the wild grape grows mainly in wooded country, what will be needed is to grow many seedlings of it in the open to obtain forms especially adapted to the conditions of the open prairie. This wild grape should be crossed with many early varieties of cultivated grapes in order to obtain early ripening varieties of much larger size and better quality than the wild species.

## A Hardy Stone Fruit

There are two cherries native of the prairie provinces which give promise of great improvement both by selection and by cross-breeding. These are the Pin or Bird cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*), and the Choke cherry (*Prunus Virginiana*). The former is an excellent little cherry except for size, which will, no doubt, be much improved by selection, but the greatest progress will likely be made if this species is successfully crossed with a larger fruited variety, and plant breeders will, no doubt, bend their efforts in this direction. An almost chokeless choke cherry has already been found by W. J. Boughen, and, using this as a basis for selection, there is no telling what fine varieties will be obtained, for the choke cherry has a delightful flavor and, if the astringency could be eliminated, it should become a very popular fruit, and it is



This is the way Compass cherries grow at the M.A.C. This delicious, hardy fruit is a cross between the northern sand cherry and a large plum.

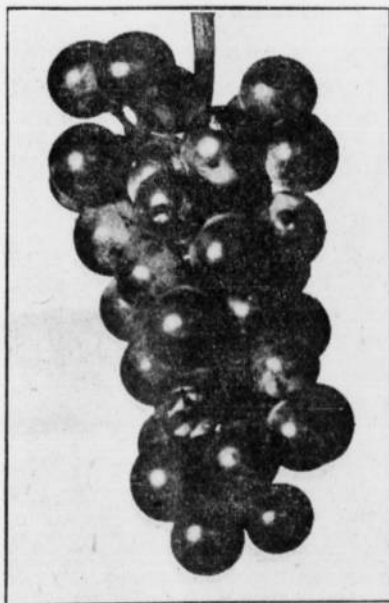
of hardy native fruits there are plums, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, black currants, red currants, saskatoons, pambina, buffalo berry, blueberry, cranberry, and others, all awaiting development. A few words in regard to the geographic range and hardiness of these may be given.

There are those who will not be convinced that some day there will be varieties of apples of large size, high color and good quality which will be hardy when grown in the open over the greater part of the prairie provinces of Canada, but there are others just as convinced that there will be such apples, and the assertion is based on the fact that the wild Siberian crab (*Pyrus baccata*) is hardy without protection, and that hybrids between it and the apple will grow in situations where the Russian apples, found to be so valuable in Southern Manitoba, will not succeed. Some day the right combination will be found between certain Russian apples and the Siberian crab which will give the hardy apple desired.

The varieties of Russian apples proved to be hardy in Manitoba and a few other places on the prairies must be survivors of thousands of seedlings which have gone through many test winters in the colder parts of Russia during many centuries, and it is not to be wondered at that these have proved the hardiest apples found so far. The Siberian crab is found wild far north in Siberia. At Ottawa trees are growing from seed from Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal, north of latitude 50°, and, doubtless, this crab apple is found further north, hence this should prove excellent foundation stock from which, by crossing with the hardiest Russian sorts, the apple for the Canadian Northwest will be obtained. But many combinations and re-combinations may be necessary to have sufficient hardiness with large size; but that this will eventually be obtained there is no doubt.

## Pears

While the pear is not as hardy a fruit as the apple and will probably have a more limited area in which it succeeds, yet there are wild species of this fruit native of very cold regions. The species known as *Pyrus ussuriensis* is, perhaps, the hardiest, being a native of Manchuria and North China. While the fruit of this, as of the Siberian crab, is not very good, yet, doubtless, there will be combinations made between this and some of the good cultivated varieties, from which



Riding Mountain grapes, very slightly enlarged, from the nursery of W. J. Boughen, Valley River.

While they are too small for commercial use, they have been used for crossing with large and tender sorts. The Alpha and Beta varieties originating in this way are successfully grown in Manitoba.

very hardy as it is found as far north as latitude 62° and possibly farther.

The Western Sand cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*), native of the prairies, while called a cherry, has many plum characteristics and crosses more readily with the plum than the cherry. There is no telling what wonderful combinations may be made with this and other species in the future. Hansen's hybrids are good

Continued on Page 19

# No Daily Newspaper in Canada is of such appealing interest to the Farmer as the Edmonton Journal

The new Farm and Dairy Section of the Edmonton Journal contains the most exclusive and informative features of interest to farmers ever assembled by a daily newspaper in Western Canada. The news columns comprise the most comprehensive and "live wire" news service of daily happenings it is possible to secure. Such an irresistible combination makes the Journal an indispensable visitor to the farm houses of Central and Northern Alberta. The Farm and Dairy Section is produced with the assistance of a number of agricultural and dairy experts, who lend their rich and varied experience for the compilation of articles dealing specially with the farmers' everyday problems.

## A Real Farm and Dairy Section

You have probably seen Market Pages in other daily newspapers, but if you have not seen the Edmonton Journal's NEW Market Page, then you have not the faintest conception of the tremendous assistance and helpful information you can gain from it. It is a strong, virile, understandable page; a page written by a man who understands the farmers' problems and the information the farmer wants; a page that is as appealing and interesting as the letter from home. It is a page that gives a farmer a newer ambition, a larger viewpoint, a more thorough grasp of his farm business.

## An Indispensable Market Page

You have read in The Guide of our Weight Estimating Contest. This is only one of the many unique competitions you will find in the pages of the Journal. You will find the Journal's Farm and Dairy Section is not one of the dry, uninspiring, effortless contributions to which you have become accustomed, but is a vigorous, animated, interest-creating department not only for the farmer but every member of his family. There will be another educational feature soon. Handsome cash prizes for the best answers to the question, "What rations would you use for fattening cattle?"

## Many Interesting Contests

# Last Call for Our Contest Coupons



This is the 2-year-old steer as it looked on November 21st. It weighed 1,066 lbs. 11 ozs. on that date. HOW MUCH WILL IT WEIGH ON FEBRUARY 21st?

How Much Will These Steers Weigh on February 21?



This is the yearling steer as it looked on November 21st. It weighed exactly 570 lbs. on that date. HOW MUCH WILL IT WEIGH ON FEBRUARY 21st?

## No Entrance Fee

Each member of your family may send in an unlimited number of coupons. This is the last coupon in The Guide. Other coupons in the Edmonton Journal on January 3, 10 and 17. All coupons must be received not later than January 24th.

This advertisement will not appear again, so don't delay sending in your coupons. These steers were weighed on November 21st, and then handed to a committee of well-known experts on feeding. They will be fed until February 21st, according to the best known and most economical methods for fattening cattle. They will again be weighed on February 21st. How much will they weigh on that date?

At the close of the contest both animals will be sold at current market prices. The proceeds of the two-year-old Steer will be the First Cash Prize. The proceeds of the Yearling Steer will be the Second Cash Prize.

NOTE—This competition is open only to the farmers and members of their families actually located on and working at least a quarter-section of land in the Alberta Federal Constituencies of East and West Edmonton, Strathcona, Victoria, Battle River and Red Deer.

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Edmonton, Alberta

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G.G.G. 4

MAIL THIS COUPON

I estimate the weights of the two Steers on February 21st will be:

2-year-old Steer	lbs.	ozs.
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### See What Others are Doing

Mr. P—, Sask., has reported good business every month for the last six months. Mr. B—, Alta., sent in \$34 in subscriptions in ten days. A little boy from Manitoba sent in \$16 in subscriptions in one week.

### Make Friends and Money at the Same Time

Not only do you get good pay for your spare hours but you get better acquainted with the people in your neighborhood. Most of them already subscribe to The Guide—you can save them the trouble by forwarding their renewals. They will appreciate this service, because it is easier for them to hand you the money than to mail it themselves.

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## State Wheat Pools Join Hands

Gigantic Co-operative Sales Agency Established at All-American Conference—By M. E. Bridston

A CENTRAL selling agency for wheat, controlled by producers from all the wheat growing sections of the United States, has at last been realized after three years of effort. The American Wheat Growers Associated, as it has been named, promises to be the largest co-operative grain marketing sales agency in the world, and its organizers are confident that through this medium the farmers of this country will gain control of enough of the wheat raised here to stabilize the prices, so as to give the growers a more equitable share of the returns.

The establishing of this agency was brought about at an All-American conference of wheat growers associations, at Minneapolis, December 8 and 9, held under the auspices of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, selling agency for associations in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and North Dakota. At this conference the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado were represented, and the plan outlined for the amalgamation of these organizations into a central body was drafted by a committee of two men from each of these states.

Geo. C. Jewett, general manager of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, was named chairman of the conference, and M. H. McGreevy, president of the National Wheat Growers Association, was named secretary.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Jewett called attention to the rapid growth of the co-operative marketing movement as an evidence of the necessity for a national sales establishment.

### Progress in Wheat Pooling

"Three years ago the number of bushels of wheat marketed under the pooling plan, as we now have it in operation, was insignificant," he said. "Today we have a membership extending from Texas to North Dakota and on the Pacific coast, with a contract production amounting to an eighth of the total bushelage grown in the United States. We have ten large associations, all working under similar sales plans with a membership of 20,000."

"It is obvious that a national sales organization must be set up to co-ordinate both domestic and export work of these marketing groups. Just this season we have cargoes leaving from the Pacific coast and others going out of gulf ports. We concentrate for export to Europe at Duluth and the Eastern coast. We must have a national organization which will see that there is no competition in this marketing which is now being done by several different organizations."

The national establishment, as outlined at the conference, would also include arrangements for organization of marketing associations, similar to those in existence, in states which at present have no co-operative marketing facilities. It also would have charge of securing funds to be used in making advances to members, pending the final sale of the wheat in the pools.

## Dunning Hits Out

At the big banquet given to Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon on December 15, he lashed out at those whom he describes as "manipulators" in the ranks of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. His remarks on the subject were as follows:

"I remember well in the session of 1921 when the leader of the opposition, who is president of the Grain Growers' Association, rose in his place after I had moved the resolution with reference to bringing into effect the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and chided me for doing so, and said that he still had an open mind with respect to the agreement, and that I was arguing for special privilege for the farmers. Today those who are endeavoring to turn the Grain Growers' Association into a political machine are telling the farmers of Saskatchewan that the Grain Growers' Association secured for the farmers of the province the five to six cents drop in freight rates which came about when we finally won the fight. That, in the face of the facts I have referred to, in face of the fact that at the Grain Growers' convention held one month later no resolution ever came before it with

The salient features of the plan discussed and adopted by the conference are as follows: Two trustees from each state association would form a central board of trustees for the American Wheat Growers Associated, this board to be vested with power to sell all the wheat of the organization which is diverted into channels outside of the section in which it is grown, so as to avoid competition between state units. This board would also serve in an advisory capacity in regards in local sales, thus having control of all wheat offered on the market.

Mr. Jewett expressed the opinion that the American Wheat Growers Associated would be incorporated by March 1, and would be prepared to function as a selling agency in time to assist the various state units in closing their 1922-1923 pools.

The fundamental principles on which the wheat growers associations are founded is the compulsory 100 per cent. pooling of all saleable wheat, so as to give a central selling agency control of all the marketable surplus, to be gradually marketed over a ten-month period, so as not to burden the market at any one particular time. In the meantime advances are made to the growers, in order to tide them over until the wheat is sold. The returns are prorated among the growers according to the grade and quantity delivered with a differential for geographical location, based on freight rates. In other words, the grower receives the average sales' price of his wheat, minus the cost of operation, which latter is expected will not exceed one cent. per bushel.

### Finance

In view of the fact that the U.S. War Finance Corporation which, for the past five years, has been financing co-operative marketing associations, will go out of existence July 1, 1923, members of these organizations regard it as imperative that other governmental agencies be established to provide similar credits. Fear was expressed at the Minneapolis meeting that the proposed rural credit legislation would make the co-operative marketing associations in this country dependent on the regular banking channels for financial aid. Experience of the past has proven that the American banking structure as it exists today is not so organized and operated as to make it a successful exclusive medium for the provision of such credits.

For this reason Mr. Jewett outlined a plan of rural credits, which provides finance through a new federal structure or under the present Federal Farm Loan Board, including the establishment of regional banks, capitalized by the federal government. These banks would rediscount agricultural paper for country banks, with a maturity of nine months, and would loan directly to approved co-operative associations. Pressure will be brought to bear on Congress to provide financial assistance, particularly to co-operative marketing associations, along this line.—Grand Forks, N.D.

reference to the matter of the agreement. I am not attacking the association, but I am attacking those political manipulators who want to steal it for political purposes.

### Most Vital Matter

"This matter was stated by all the press and by all the leading authorities to be the most vital matter affecting the western farmer. It has meant more to the farmers of Saskatchewan in dollars and cents than anything else. And yet the convention was silent. Why? Was it because the government of Saskatchewan had started it and that did not suit the political manipulators who are seeking to capture that great organization for political purposes? Was it because it did not suit these political manipulators to allow the farmers to discuss it in convention?"

"I place no blame regarding it whatever it was, but I do think it is right to say that those who are soliciting support on the ground that due to their efforts there was a reduction are saying what is false and untrue. After all, the doing of the thing is the important matter, but I thought it was wise tonight to relate the facts to you."



## Better Shipping Crates for Livestock

Wisconsin Station Designs Crates Which Combine Strength, Lightness of Weight, Cheapness, and Safety to Animals

**V**ERY many of the breeding animals used in improving herds and flocks are shipped from place to place in crates. Good crates are easy to handle, reduce shipping costs and save heavy losses.

Because shipping is often a source of much loss and great annoyance an attempt has been made to establish a standard type of livestock crate that can be easily and cheaply built. Practical tests have been made and in every case these standard crates withstood the treatment encountered in actual shipping operations.

The sheep crate is best made in three sizes, designated as lamb, sheep and buck. It is of prime importance that the crate fit the animal. The construction does not differ, only the size of the crate.

Hogs, like sheep, require different sized crates. A crate that is too small may cause many blemishes which will ruin the animal from the breeder's viewpoint. A table of the sizes of crates, based upon the size of the hog to be shipped, will aid the shipper in avoiding waste and, at the same time, provide the most comfort.

### What Makes A Good Crate

Authorities are agreed that certain qualifications are essential for a good crate. It should be (1) light in weight; (2) of proper size and construction to protect the animal during transit; and (3) durable.

The floor has been one of the weak points in crate construction in the past. Boards nailed on lengthwise and fastened to the bottom slats fail to give strength and often cause grief to shipper and receiver alike. To avoid this weakness, the floor of the standard crate is laid cross-wise on 2 inch by 2 inch skids.

Many animals are shipped in crates that are too small, thereby cramping the animal and often causing injury. Sometimes a crate is too short, and the animal must put its head outside the bars. In this way many valuable animals have been severely injured by falling objects.

### Preventing Broken Legs

The newly designed crates eliminate the danger of animals getting injured by pushing a foot or leg through the crate. To prevent this the lower slats are nailed close together for a distance of at least a foot above the floor.

An end gate which is easily handled is another extremely desirable feature of a

### Building the Hog Crate

With a hand saw, a hammer, a square, and a pencil, lumber and nails, a box for a saw horse, you are prepared to build a livestock shipping crate. Because of its simplicity the hog crate instructions are given:

The floor—Cut a piece of 2 x 4 to a length of four feet four inches. Then rip to make the two skids. Cut the floor boards 20 inches long. Nail the floor boards to the skids with two or three seven-penny nails in each end of the boards.

It is well to leave cracks from quarter to three-eighth inches wide between the floor boards. This allows for the shrinkage and swelling which accompanies weather changes and wetting and drying.

The Sides—The bottom board is of six-inch width, the rest of the slats on the crate are four-inch. Cut three uprights for each side, each three feet long and lay them on the ground. In placing the slats on the uprights the top slat is nailed even with the ends of the uprights. Measure the thickness of the floor plus the skid and place the bottom slat this distance from the other end of the upright. This will make the bottom slat rest on the floor when the crate is assembled. The second slat is nailed on one-inch above the bottom slat. Sixteen inches from the floor nail the third slat. Four six or seven-penny nails where the slats and the uprights cross one another give good strength to the side. The nails should be long enough to go through and clinch well on the outside of the crate.

### Floor and Sides Together

Steps one and two of the building guide have now been covered. The lower ends of the uprights are next nailed to the skids with 3 x 5 nails for step three. Remember that the slats are on the inside of the uprights.

One bottom board three inches wide and another bottom board six inches wide are now cut one foot ten inches long. There are five four-inch slats of the same length—three for the closed end, one for the top at the gate end and one above the gate. These slats are now nailed in place, completing step five.

The spacing of slats at the front end corresponds with the spacing of the side slats, except that the second slat is two inches above the bottom slat to allow ample breathing space for the hog. Four

nail a 1 x 4 piece (three inches ab inches long) one foot together. The gate uprights fit into a notch cut in the top cross-piece.

### Material Needed for Hog Crates

For 100 to 225 pound hogs

Ends—	
4 slats	1"x4"x1'10"
1 slat	1"x6"x1'10"
1 slat	1"x3"x1'10"
Sides—	
6 uprights	1"x4"x3'0"
6 slats	1"x4"x4'4"
2 slats	1"x6"x4'4"
Floor—	
2 skids	2"x2"x4'4"
Flooring	in 20' lengths
Total length of floor	4'4"
Top—	
4 slats	1"x4"x1'8"
1 slat	1"x4"x1'10"
End Gate—	
1-2" strip	1'10" long
2 boards	1"x6"x2'11"
1 piece	1"x4"x12"

### Inside Crate Dimensions

For Pigs 225 to 500 lbs. weight

Width	2'0"
Height	3'4"
Length	6'6"
Ends—	
4 slats	1"x4"x2'4"
1 slat	1"x6"x2'4"
1 slat	1"x3"x2'4"
Sides—	
6 uprights	1"x4"x3'7"
6 slats	1"x4"x6'6"
2 slats	1"x6"x6'6"
Floor—	
2 skids	2"x2"x6'6"
Flooring	in 26' lengths
Total floor length	6'6"
Top—	
4 slats	1"x4"x2'2"
1 slat	1"x4"x2'4"
End Gate—	
1-2" strip	2'4" long
2 boards	1"x6"x3'6"
1 piece	1"x4"x12"

For pigs up to 100 lbs.

Width	1'0"
Height	2'0"
Length	3'10"
Ends—	
4 slats	1"x4"x1'4"
1 slat	1"x6"x1'4"
1 slat	1"x3"x1'4"
Sides—	
6 uprights	1"x4"x2'3"
6 slats	1"x4"x3'10"
2 slats	1"x6"x3'10"
Floor—	
2 skids	2"x2"x3'10"
Flooring	in 14' lengths
Total length of floor	3'10"
Top—	
4 slats	1"x4"x1'2"
1 slat	1"x4"x1'4"
End Gate—	
1-2" strip	1'2" long
2 boards	1"x6"x2'2"
1 piece	1"x4"x12"

For aged animals, 600 to 800 lbs., the following are approximate:

Width...2'2". Height...4'0". Length...7'0".

### Sheep Crate Parts

Ends—	
6 slats	1"x4"x2'1"
1 slat	1"x3"x2'1"
Sides—	
4 uprights	1"x4"x3'1"
10 slats	1"x4"x4'0"
Floor—	
2 skids	2"x2"x4'0"
Floor boards	in 23' lengths
Total length of floor	4'0"
Top—	
3 cross-pieces	1"x4"x1'11"
2 cross-pieces	1"x4"x2'1"
Gate—	
3 slats	1"x4"x2'1"
2 uprights	1"x4"x2'6"

### Linseed Oil for Cattle Lice

Cold weather is the season of skin parasites among cattle. Most of the remedies which have enjoyed wide reputation such as tobacco infusion and coal oil emulsion are not always easy and safe to apply in very frosty weather. For that reason the linseed oil treatment recommended by the Minnesota Agricultural College ought to appeal to Canadian stockmen. Dr. Riley, the entomologist at this station, goes so far as to say that the linseed oil treatment is the most satisfactory of all.

One pint of oil applied thoroughly with a brush or rag will do for four or five cows. The application should be especially thorough on upper parts of the neck, along the back from the poll to the base of the tail, the shoulder tops, and about the folds of the udder and escutcheon, for it is in these places that the lice are the most abundant.

Dr. Riley says it is desirable in bad infestations to clip the hair for a width of three or four inches along the back from the head to the base of the tail. The treatment with oil should be repeated in about two weeks after the first application in order to kill the lice which have hatched from the eggs. Thereafter it should be applied about once a month during the winter. It is important to use raw linseed oil, and not the boiled linseed, for the latter may cause skin irritation.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



### Has Imitators But No Competitors

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Remedy for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Parasites and Thrush, and Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

For Human Use Caustic Balsam has no equal as a Liniment and Counter-irritant for Inflammatory and Muscular Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Chest Colds, Growths and Stiff Joints.

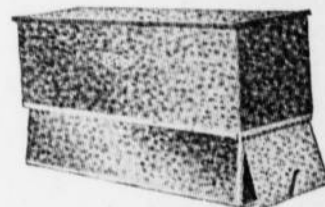
A Perfect Antiseptic—Soothing and Healing if applied immediately to Burns, Bruises or Cuts.

Every bottle will give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists or sent by parcel post on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials.

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**Your Lazy Horse Has Plenty of Life!**  
Give him a chance, he is probably starving in the midst of plenty. The nourishment from his food, instead of giving him strength, is being sucked out by bot larvae and worms in his stomach, seriously interfering with his digestion, often resulting in ulcers, inflammation, and sometimes disease and death.

## A SUR-SHOT

BST AND WORM REMOVER  
WILL CURE HIM

Thos. Jenkins, Kelwood, Man., writes: "I gave my 7-year-old horse a dose of 'A SUR-SHOT' and in about 48 hours he dropped 110 worms and about 20 bots. Even now I can notice a change in the horse, he walks with a different look on him. From now on I am going to give all my horses 'A SUR-SHOT' in the fall."

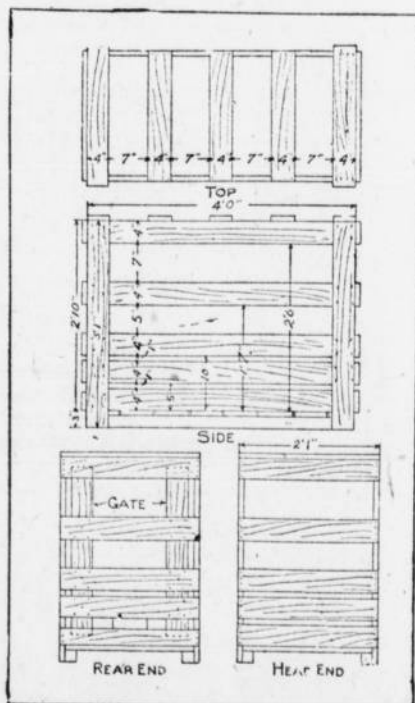
One dose of "A SUR-SHOT" is guaranteed to remove bots and worms, or your money refunded. Full directions on package. Ask your dealer for "A SUR-SHOT," or send direct for \$3.00 or \$5.00 package with instrument for administering. Sent by mail. C.O.D., on request.

Dealers, write for our proposition.

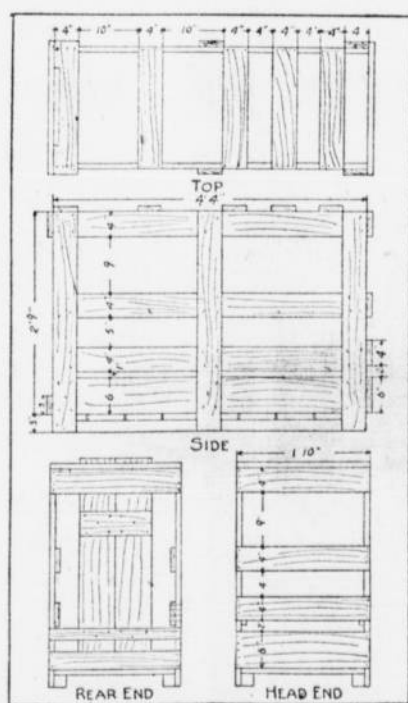
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Working plan for sheep crate



Working plan for hog crate

livestock crate. No hinges, straps, hooks or padlocks are necessary. This makes for simplicity of construction, and, at the same time, is a great aid in the loading and unloading of animals. Such end gates also save the wear and tear on a crate which accompanies the knocking off and re-nailing of the end slats.

No matter which crate you build, be it for a sheep or hog, the method is essentially the same. A few hours' work will complete a crate that should last for a long time, even with hard usage.

cross-pieces for the top are 20 inches in length and are spaced four inches apart on the front half of the crate and 10 inches on the rear half.

### Construction of End Gate

Two six-inch boards two feet 11 inches long, nailed together with a two-inch cleat, form the door on the open end of the hog crate. The cleat is one foot ten inches long, nailed on the outside of the door, and is placed so that it rests two inches above the bottom board. Also



## Growing Wheat and Flax Together

Continued from Page 7

a crop that is easier to handle than flax alone, it does not lodge as often as flax alone, and it yields as much flax as flax alone. The wheat is usually of better quality than when grown by itself, and the yield is more than enough to pay us for the additional labor of separating the flax from the wheat.

"Of course, our acreage each year is limited by our rotations, as flax must not follow flax oftener than every seven years. Land suitable for flax is most suitable for wheat and flax. Sod, or real clean corn land, and a well-prepared seedbed give the best results. It is not always easy to arrange a seven-year rotation, but most of the farmers here have done so in order to grow some flax every year.

"The flax and wheat have always ripened together for us. The crop is always cut with a binder, and is shocked six to eight bundles to the shock. Very few shocks here are capped. The wheat seems to make a good weather-resisting and quick-curing shock, and the bundles are easy to handle since the wheat is about a foot longer than the flax. Those who stack also find it easy to stack.

### Easier to Thresh

"Flax usually is hard to thresh owing to the tendency of the straw to wind about the moving parts of the separator. Addition of the wheat straw lessens these difficulties. Very few of us, I am sure, would grow flax if we could not handle it in this manner.

"Wilt is the great enemy of flax, and we have had very little of it because we keep up our rotations. Now we are organizing to import some wilt-resistant, improved seed, and I think we will have even better results."

"The peculiar thing is that flax has been found to yield as well with wheat as when grown alone. Mr. Schwartz experimented one year, and his yields of flax were about the same when grown alone and in combination. The wheat does not seem to crowd the flax at all.

"Most of these farmers are equipped to do their own separating. Many of them have homemade devices, but the ordinary fanning mill equipped with proper sieves will do the work satisfactorily. Some of the separating is done at the elevator, but most of it is done on the farms.

Mr. Schwartz uses a homemade separator built by his father. It is a simple device made of wood, the sieves being so arranged on a wooden shaker that the flax falls through and the wheat rolls out the end into a bag. There are two main sieves, one above the other, which are two feet wide, four feet long, and covered with wire. The wire has 14 strands to the inch one way and three strands to the inch the other way. Below these is a third sieve of finer screen which will catch the flax, but screen out such foreign seeds as pigeon grass."

Prof. Stoa's warning that the successes of the Goodhue County farmers may not be repeated everywhere indicates that this practice requires a special type of soil and climatic conditions. Whether

Canadian farmers can profit by adopting this combination crop remains to be seen. A few small fields sown in an experimental way in the flax-growing country between Winnipeg and Carman, where the rainfall approximates more closely to that of Goodhue County, Minnesota, would be instructive.

### A Root Hook

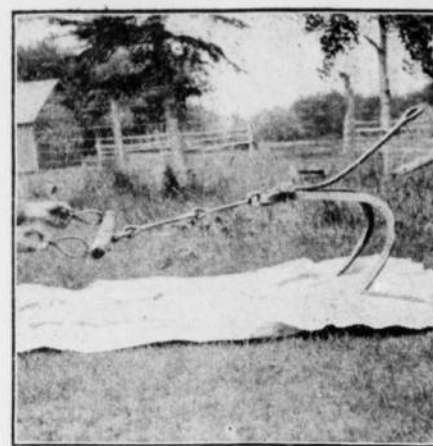
Farmers who know what a formidable job it is to get the roots out of a new piece of broken scrub land may find some help in the implement described in the following, from A. M. Nesbitt, Nesbitt P. O., Alta., and illustrated herewith:

"We have had considerable experience clearing up land covered with willow and poplar. We cleared everything off the land in the winter, level with the ground, and in the spring had it broken by the tractor. Next came the back-breaking job of getting the roots out.

"By experimenting ourselves and profiting by others' experiments, we at last got a grub hook made that did the trick, and I am passing the pattern on to help others.

"We took a buggy axle, heated it, and bent it round a crowbar. Then we spread the ends ten inches apart, bending them to form the hooks. Then we took a three-foot piece of five-eighth steel for a handle, making a loop in one end for a hand hold, and put on a grip to hold the handle and the axle solid, and to keep them from spreading.

"We then put a flat clevis in the loop, formed by bending the axle, and got two eight-inch eyebolts made, joining them



A home-made labor-saver devised by A. M. Nesbitt, Nesbitt P.O., Alta.

together to form a link. The head of one bolt through the clevis makes a swivel; the other end goes on to an iron single-tree with an eye. One man can drive the horse with one hand and hold the root hook with the other hand, and take out more roots in a day than ten men can clean. Cost \$2.50."

### Unfair Dockage

Q.—How could I find how elevator men are supposed to adjust the dockage on wheat. I took a load to the elevator which was bad with wild oats and the elevator man docked me 20 bushels on a 60 bushel load. As I figure it out, with oats weighing 34 pounds to the bushel, he made out that I had 40 bushels of wheat and 35 bushels of oats in two deck box which is just supposed to hold 60 to 65 bushels of clean wheat. Thirty-five bushels of oats would fill a two deck box itself so I think he docked me too much. Could you tell me what the law is regarding dockage.—R.M.L., Man.

A.—Without seeing the actual sample of your grain, it would be impossible to determine whether or not you were docked too much by the local elevator agent, and even after receiving the actual sample it would be necessary to put it through a dockage tester in order to ascertain the correct amount of dockage, as this is something which no one can tell infallibly by merely looking at the sample. For instance, in the case of wild oats, the sample might only weigh 20 pounds to the bushel or they might weigh 40 pounds. The writer has personally tested samples received this year which weighed as high as 38 pounds to the bushel. Dockage is a matter of weight, and consequently one kernel of the heavy variety would have the same effect as two of the lighter variety.

In case of dispute, dockage is determined by sifting the grain through what are known as No. 10 sieves, and if necessary through a buckwheat sieve, and, when possible, running it through a Cowan Dockage Tester, or some similar machine.

As regards your complaint arising out of the impossibility of containing 40 bushels of wheat and 35 bushels of oats in a 60-65 bushel wagon box, if your load actually weighed approximately 3,600 pounds net (which you do not definitely state to be the case), and if you were paid for 2,400 pounds of wheat, if all your other facts are incontrovertible, we have no adequate explanation to offer. As regards the possibility of there having been 33.1-3 per cent. wild oats in this wheat, it might be mentioned that samples have been received which contained as much as 50 per cent. wild oats.

The Board of Grain Commissioners requires that in every elevator there shall be posted in some conspicuous place a copy of "Regulations governing the operation of country elevators." Close to the bottom of this document you will find a paragraph that covers the question of a seller's right to appeal against the dockage imposed by local agents. Stated briefly a fair sample must be taken of the disputed grain, sealed in a metal container and shipped charges paid to the chief grain inspector. Payment must be made according to the ruling given out by this authority.

### Spot and Cash Wheat

Q.—What is the difference between spot wheat and cash? Some of my neighbors say there is no difference. I always thought spot wheat was worth about 1¢ more.—Souris, Man.

A.—The terms mean the same thing. They mean grain unloaded in some terminal elevator at Port Arthur or Port William.

**MEN** on settled farmsteads, in northern forests, in prairie shacks, along old trails or the new, regale the masculine desire for good tobacco, with—

**MACDONALD'S BRIER**



**Half Pound Tin**  
—The economy buy—  
**80¢**

Also in Packages  
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*The Tobacco with a heart*

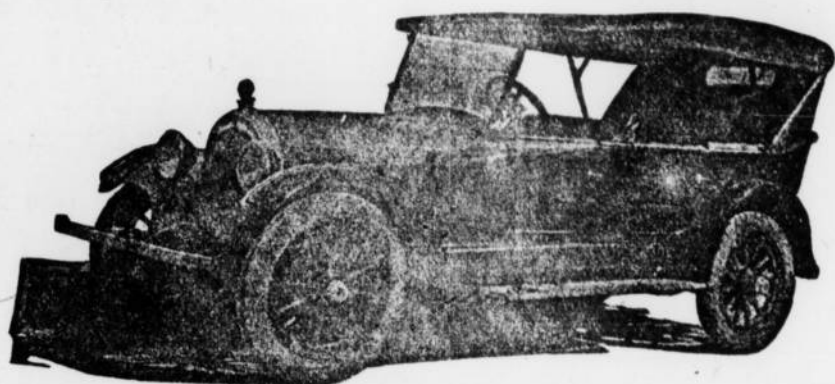


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Are you going to stand idly by and allow your rival to take the prize you covet—of course you won't—your efforts up to January 17 will determine your right to a rich prize.

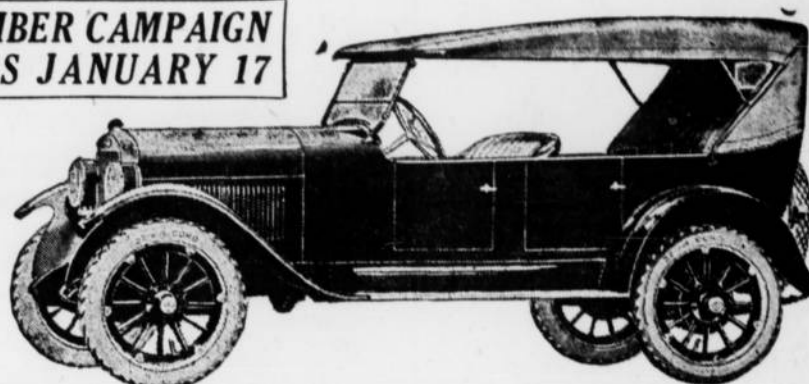
Just a few more important and busy days remain of The Guide's big \$10,000 Gift Campaign, which comes to a close, Wednesday, January 17. The candidates who win the capital grand prizes will have to put in some mighty licks now, as the standing is very close.



\$2,675.00 OLDSMOBILE

REMEMBER CAMPAIGN  
CLOSES JANUARY 17

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\$1,650.00 OAKLAND

53 OTHER PRIZES

## Export Wheat Pool

Continued from Page 4

been no practicable suggestions as to how the governments are to set about accomplishing these ends. It has been a case of 'let George do it'—a classic example of 'passing the buck.'

"Mr. Dunning's proposition that the great farming co-operative companies combine forces to supply a voluntary wheat pool is pretty close to the tentative proposal put forward two years ago by the committee of the Council of Agriculture which came to nothing principally because the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was not prepared at that time to participate in the venture. His scheme was given in only the vaguest outlines—it was in fact hardly more than a suggestion; but there is some basis for a hope that something workable will emerge from it if the two farmers' companies are willing to consider the proposition and collaborate in working out a definite plan."

"Mr. Dunning's plan might, however, be satisfactory to the co-operative farmers' companies, to the governments, and to the other grain-handling agencies and yet come to grief because it does not meet the view of those from whom the demand for national marketing comes. Here, after all, is the root of the matter. The pressure for the wheat board has not come from the political leaders nor from the officials of the farmers' grain-marketing companies; but from individual growers of grain who, for the time being at any rate, are fanatical believers in the power of a wheat board, given full power to get them a better price for wheat. Mr. Dunning says that neither he nor any of the farmer leaders have ever supported compulsory national marketing as a permanent policy; but here, again, do they express the real views of those who have pushed this question to the front."

"If those who demand the wheat board can be convinced that compulsory wheat marketing is impossible as a permanent policy and, even if tried for a season or two must give place, if joint marketing is to continue, to a voluntary pool they might come round to the view that they had better cut out the highly risky experiment in compulsory marketing they now favor and begin at once to work out the details of a voluntary scheme. The natural leaders in such a movement would be the managers and administrators of the two great farmers' grain companies. It is therefore of moment to learn just what their position is towards Mr. Dunning's proposal. If they are in hearty agreement with the procedure he suggests, and prepared to co-operate in devising a practicable plan, we may be at the beginning of the solution of one of the West's problems."

The task of working out such a plan would be onerous, but by no means impossible, given good-will on the part of both companies and sympathetic and intelligent support from the farmers who are to be the beneficiaries of any scheme which may be devised.

### Regina Broker Favors

"The only logical plan yet put forward as a solution of the farmers' marketing problem," is the description applied to Premier Dunning's suggestions by J. J. Galloway, of Galloway, Cleary & Co., grain brokers of Regina.

"At last," said Mr. Galloway, "we have a public man coming forward and telling the truth and offering constructive advice. If it had not been for the wheat board agitation at the commencement of the crop movement last season, prices would have been much more favorable for the producer. Talk of a governmental monopoly scared the foreign buyer, and prices naturally suffered. Today we have a strong market for wheat because there is open competition in buying."

## U.F.O. Annual Convention

Continued from Page 3

"(3) That this convention is opposed to the transformation of the farmers' movement into a new political party."

In moving the resolution Mr. Sangster spoke at some length, reviewing the history of the extension of the franchise and the development of popular government together with the grouping of interests within the nation for the promotion of special group interests. The farmers as a distinct economic group, he said, had that example before them and it did not mean, if they acted as an economic group in politics, that they should refuse to co-operate with other groups in seeking legislation for the general public welfare. The farmers, he said, had not organized for the purpose of furthering the ends of politicians but to promote certain principles and he urged them to stand by the organization and the principles before all other things.

### No Fusion or Alliance

There was some doubt in the minds of some as to what the resolution meant as it had not been circulated among the delegates. The chairman thereupon read it slowly in order that it might be written out by the delegates. A delegate asked if the convention was in favor of fusion or alliance with the Liberal party, as the resolution did not seem to him to cover that point. A roar of "No" went up from the floor of the convention and the questioner indicated that he was satisfied on the point.

Another delegate, who received some support, expressed the opinion that as Premier Drury was to address the con-

vention that night the resolution should be laid over until the convention had heard what the premier had to say on the subject. A. R. Ascoug, director for Kenora, raised a vigorous protest against the proposal. The question, he said, was one for the convention itself to settle without direction or influence from anyone. The convention, he declared, should not allow any consideration other than the organization and its purposes to weigh with them in coming to a decision. They had a big job ahead of them and if they were not big enough to come to a decision on their own account then they were not big enough for the job they had tackled. President elect Amos took a hand in the discussion and he also urged that they settle the question for themselves. A motion to adjourn was smothered by the convention and, following cries of "Question," Miss MacPhail moved that the question be now put. The convention approved and a standing vote was taken on the resolution. Practically the whole convention rose to its feet, the call for those opposed being responded to by only three or four of the delegates.

### Premier Drury's Speech

At the evening session Premier Drury reviewed the work of his government and spoke of the problems which it faced. He was given a rousing reception by the delegates and it was quite apparent that whatever the difference of opinion may be with regard to the vexed question of broadening out the members of the U.F.O. look upon the premier of the province as one of themselves and a leader with whom they have no disagreement that is serious enough to cause a rupture. Dealing with the question of the political future Premier Drury stated that he believed in the farmers' organizations and it was right that they should be class conscious organizations. But, he said, he had been given a serious responsibility by the farmers and had been entrusted with the task of carrying out in legislation and administration certain policies. He had to devise the best way of doing the work with which he had been charged and he could not do that without the support of the general public of the province. It was doubtful, he said, even if every farmer in the province gave his vote to the government, if they could be re-elected, and he thought that while the organization should remain a class conscious movement, in the political sphere they should endeavor to enlist the support of all those who were with them in political ideals. He instanced the anti-corn law league of Great Britain which achieved its purpose because it secured the support of all who believed in free trade in food stuffs. They had set out to bring about certain reforms and they knew

that others besides the farmers were anxious to see those reforms carried. They should get the support of those others and it could be done without sacrificing principle or affecting the character and form of their own organization.

Other speakers at this session of the convention were Sir Andrew MacPhail who spoke on The Farmer's Spare Time, and whose characteristic humor and common sense ran into each other in a bewildering way and probably left his audience vainly trying to discover when the speaker was serious and when he wasn't; Hon. Manning Doherty who referred to the effort to have the British embargo on Canadian cattle removed; and Hon. W. E. Raney who dealt briefly with Mothers' Pensions and stated that during the last two years about two millions of dollars had been paid out in such pensions by the Drury government. Earlier in the day, Hon. F. Biggs spiritedly dealt with criticism of his roads policy.

### Miscellaneous Resolutions

Friday was devoted to clearing up resolutions, and by noon they had all been disposed of and the convention came to a close. Among the resolutions passed by the convention were the following: That Latin be a compulsory subject for public school teacher's certificate; that the Farmers' Sun publish the substance of bills coming before the legislature after their first reading; that a standing committee of representatives of the farmers, packers and officials of the department of agriculture be appointed with a view to the holding of frequent conferences on matters affecting their respective interests and especially with regard to the grading of hogs and bacon; that the federal law permitting local option in the adoption of daylight saving be repealed; that the Ontario government pass legislation to assist in stamping out the illicit traffic in drugs, and that the penalty for violation of the law be imprisonment without the option of a fine; that the convention is opposed to state aided immigration of agricultural workers or prospective settlers in the present economic condition of agriculture; that the minister of finance be requested not to impose an excise tax on beet sugar; that the Ontario government bring in a measure establishing the single transferable vote in single-member constituencies and proportional representation in selected areas before the next provincial election; that the plank in the platform of the Council of Agriculture calling for proportional representation be amended to read, "Proportional representation and the adoption of the single transferable vote (the alternative or preferential ballot) where single member constituencies are retained."





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# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Saskatchewan

### A Message From Central

The following message to locals of the S.G.G.A. was sent out from the Central office by the Central secretary under date of December 18, viz.:

"Dear Sir or Madam—

"As Central secretary and on behalf of the Central office I wish to take this opportunity of extending to you and the members of your local our very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

"We are living in a strenuous age and many of us are facing problems of perplexing difficulty. Although the farmers have much reason to feel discouraged just now, let us remember that the power to bring in a better day is in our hands.

"The greatness of a country is measured by the quality of the spirit animating its people. We can be worthy of our great heritage only by individually and collectively striving to live and practice the true spirit of Christmas in our lives, not only on Christmas Day, but throughout all the year. Let us remember that we can bring about changes in our system by legislation, or otherwise, but until that spirit permeate the minds of men and is the impelling motive behind their actions, we will accomplish little.

"Again wishing you the compliments of the season,

"I am, yours very truly,

"A. J. McPhail,

"Central secretary."

### Greenwood Wants Cheaper Funerals

In forwarding a resolution on undertakers' charges to go before the annual convention, J. L. Stanley, secretary of Greenwood local, Lloydminster, has some strong things to say with regard to this matter. However, we will let the resolution, which was adopted unanimously by this local, speak for itself. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, the charges of undertakers are exorbitant and out of all proportion to the service rendered, and,

"Whereas, the occasion for the necessity of their services are, through sentiment, such as to place their victims at their mercy;

"Therefore be it resolved that Central take whatever steps are possible to mitigate this evil."

### New Locals

F. H. Slinn writes from South Melfort that the farmers at that point are hoping to form a new local of the S.G.G.A., to be known as Jones School local. They have already the promise of 18 members, and expect to have several more. A full supply of literature has been forwarded, and Central is hoping for a good report at an early date.

Hubbard G.G.A. is the name of one of the latest locals to be organized as a local of the S.G.G.A. The initial membership is 12, for which fees have already been paid into the Central office. A. G. Gardiner, of Hubbard P.O., is the secretary.

The Regina local is putting on a drive with an objective of at least 100 members. A. J. McPhail, the Central secretary, pointed out the necessity for thorough organization of the farming community at a meeting held in the council chambers, City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, December 16, and members are now studying the convention resolutions.

A new local of the S.G.A.A. has just been formed in the Pelly district, under the name of the Arran G.G.A., with an initial membership of 14. The president is Leonard Beech, the vice-president, Fred P. Denacyuk, and the secretary, J. Standing.

Fees to the amount of \$25.25 have

just been received from the newly founded Pahanan G.G.A. covering 26 members, one of which is a junior. The members are going to hold a debate on the Hudson Bay Railway. The president is W. Lebackan; vice-president, R. Thompson, and sec.-treas., A. J. McAdoo.

### S.G.G.A. Notes

W. G. Sanways, of Millerdale, announces in a letter to the Central office that an effort is to be made to get the Millerdale local going again at the beginning of the new year. This local has practically been dead since the year 1920, and it is good to see that the farmers of that district have not lost their vision.

Membership fees to the amount of \$200 have just been received at the Central office from the secretary of the Melfort Co-operative Trading Association. This payment covers the fees of 100 members for 1921, and the same number for the year 1922.

Good Hope local of the S.G.G.A., at Waldron, has a membership for 1922 of 34, and intends to be very active during the winter months. C. A. Bolton, has been appointed secretary, to succeed T. H. Pendlebury, and a program committee has been formed to arrange for a box social for the annual meeting, which will be held about the first of the year.

The county organizer for Turtleford, D. Duff, of Warnock, expects to have a few new locals organized soon, and, to show his faith, he has sent for all necessary materials.

He is also secretary of Warnock local, and is seeking information on Banking, Wheat Marketing and other subjects, which his local contemplates taking up this winter. They are also using the little association song book to promote harmony and good feeling among the members.

E. H. Clayton, county organizer for Pheasant Hill constituency has written Central office to say that weather conditions have upset all his plans, consequently he has been unable to complete arrangements for the canvass of his territory. He will do this later when the weather man is more kind.

Craven local of the S.G.G.A. has decided to "try to study up, some of the current questions of the day," so as to discuss them intelligently at future meetings. The various forms of taxation are the first choice for the new year, to be followed by other subjects as opportunity offers.

### Victor Women Have Successful Year

The members of the Women's Section of the Victor local of the S.G.G.A. have just concluded a successful year's operation. One of the main features was a lecture on Human Relationship in the Home, given in June last. Another event was the annual picnic, at which a profit of \$156 was made by an ice cream and refreshment booth, and this was followed by a two-day carnival, which netted the sum of \$182. A shower to two of the members on their marriage, and a chicken supper, followed by a dance and sale of needle work on November 3, which resulted in a profit of over \$86, brought the year's work to a close. They have a membership of 22, and for their slogan for 1923 have adopted the phrase, "Carry On." Other Women's Sections may well "Go and do likewise."

### Hungry For Help

"I am hungry for any literature that will help a young president in his work," so writes George Purvis, president of the Elmore G.G.A., at Carievale.



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## Pain Stops Instantly

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Mr. Purvis evidently had in mind the scriptural text, "Open the mouth and I will fill it." At all events sufficient literature has been forwarded to appease his hunger for the time being. It has been said that the most important part of a woman's letter is the postscript. Mr. Purvis proceeds on the same lines. Here is his P.S.—"We will send a good number of membership fees shortly." His letter is a real "Mulum in parvo."

## Alberta

### Lethbridge Convention

At the annual convention of the Lethbridge U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in Lethbridge, November 29, L. H. Jelliff, M.P., was re-elected president; E. Bennion and Mrs. W. Merriam were elected vice-presidents; and W. McKenzie, W. Oliver, A. H. Steckle and Ed. Hodges were chosen as directors.

Resolutions were passed recommending consolidation of farmers' debts, and an amortization scheme for payment; protesting against the assessed valuation of lands in the southern part of the province; urging the Dominion government or the Railway Commission to take over control of lake freight rates; asking that mortgage laws be left as at present, whereby the mortgagors are obliged to realize on their securities before obtaining judgment against the mortgagor; favoring a Wheat Board for 1923; asking for regulation of medical fees; asking that importation of bees infected with disease be forbidden; and requesting railway extension from Woolford to some point near the McIntyre Ranch.

Addresses were given by W. A. Hamilton, secretary of the association, L. Peterson, M.L.A., Hon. Perren Baker, and L. H. Jelliff, M.P.

Sixty-six delegates attended the convention, as well as a large number of visitors.

### Medicine Hat Convention

Addresses by Hon. Perren Baker, W. G. Johnston, M.L.A., and H. C. McDaniel, together with the passing of a number of resolutions, were the chief features of the annual convention of the Medicine Hat Provincial Constituency U.F.A. convention.

H. C. McDaniel, president, who was in the chair, was re-elected, as well as J. A. Armstrong, vice-president, and R. H. Kent, secretary. The following directors were elected: Geo. Mackie, Irvine; Mr. Ralfson, Comrey; Mr. Rabbit, Doondale; Mrs. Angus Baker, Medicine Hat.

Resolutions were carried declaring that it would be a violation of U.F.A. principles for any elected legislative member, federal or provincial, to take part in the construction of any political machinery to function in any other than a purely legislative capacity, or to recognize any such machinery constructed by others; asking the provincial government to prepare for another grasshopper campaign; asking for the amendment of the Drought Relief Act, making the commissioner the official assignee of the crops of debtors, and make it possible for any creditor to



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Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

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bring a debtor under the act; supporting a Wheat Board for 1923; asking for the amendment of the Bank Act in regard to banks charging more than seven per cent. interest; asking for the abolishing of weed inspectors; that immigration be not encouraged until farming was placed on a paying basis; requesting changes in the educational system; asking for assistance in marketing horses; seeking for a readjustment of assessed values of lands; suggesting that all teachers wishing employment register with the school inspectors; urging upon the C.N.R. directors the necessity of completing the Medicine Hat-Hanna branch; and heartily endorsing the work done by R. Gardiner, M.P., at Ottawa.

### Macleod Convention

Seventy-three delegates attended the annual convention of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in Macleod, recently.

H. S. Simpson was elected president, S. Lunn, vice-president, and W. Frantzen, secretary; while the board is as follows: H. C. Wingate, Cayley; W. D. Ransom, Nanton; J. P. Ross, Claresholm; A. R. McFadden, Macleod; D. C. McDougall, Pincher Creek; J. A. Welsh, Lundbreck; Mrs. Bremner, De Winton; Mrs. J. Chandler, Nanton; Mrs. Dimm, Claresholm; Mrs. Horner, Macleod; Mrs. Mansfield, and E. J. Leavitt, Glenwoodville.

Resolutions were carried amending the Constitution, and eliminating the word "political"; commending the stand taken by the Alberta members at the recent Winnipeg conference, and declaring that recognition of the authority of any central body set up by the elected members would be a violation of democratic principles; supporting a Wheat Board for 1923; urging the completion of the C.N.R. from Calgary south and west; recommending that, under the Municipal Hail Insurance scheme, a farmer be allowed to take out either \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10, \$12 or \$15 per acre insurance; suggesting a consolidation of debts and extension of time on these debts, under government supervision; two, relating to the enforcement of the Liquor Act, one of these defining terms of punishment; asking for revision of the Bank Act, and for a public enquiry into the basis, function, and control of financial credit; expressing confidence in President Wood, and in the federal member, and voting appreciation of the work of the constituency association president.

Addresses were given by G. G. Coote, M.P., and P. M. Christopher, M.L.A., dealing respectively with federal and provincial matters.

### Red Deer D.A. Meets

A meeting of the Red Deer U.F.A. District Association was held in Red Deer recently, when the proposed constitution was adopted. It was decided that the president, vice-president, and secretary should constitute the executive committee, and that these officers, together with a director from each local belonging to the association, should be the board.

The Pincher Creek Co-operative Marketing Plan, as described in The U.F.A., was discussed at some length, and an industrial and marketing committee was named to investigate further into this plan, as well as to consider the advisability of the re-establishment of the Red Deer public market.

A legal committee was also appointed to render assistance to all members requiring it.

### Taber Convention

The Taber U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association held their annual

convention in Taber recently, when L. H. Jelliff, M.P., and L. Peterson, M.L.A., gave comprehensive reports of their work in the federal and provincial parliaments, respectively. C. Jensen, U.F.A. director, also spoke, declaring that he found the sentiment among the farmers in the constituency strongly U.F.A., although many were prevented from paying their dues in the organization, through actual inability to raise the money.

A. R. Judson was elected president, Mrs. L. Peterson and T. S. Martin, vice-presidents, while Messrs. Hempel, Ingram, Graham, Dahl and McMullin were elected directors.

### New Locals

D. L. Fowler, Chas. Hasting and T. S. Martin were the speakers at the organization meeting of the Golden Prairie local, near Taber. E. D. Danforth was elected president and A. S. Brown, secretary.

G. H. Biggs and R. O. German have organized three new locals in the Red Deer constituency. Jack Pine, near Innisfail, elected Robert Shannon and H. J. Patterson as officers. The officers of Trenville local, near Lousana, are D. Whan and H. Boulton. Markerville local have as officers D. Anderson and J. O. Johnson.

### Manitoba

#### Provencher District Convention

The annual convention of the Provencher U.F.M. district was held in the Board Room, of the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, on Friday, December 1, and was one of the most successful in the history of the district. In spite of wintry weather there was a good representation from the locals generally and the work of the convention was carried through in a business-like and efficient way.

The following resolutions were adopted to be passed on to the provincial convention:

Stamp Tax—"Resolved that we protest the action of the Grain Exchange in collecting the stamp tax from grain shippers in settlement for their grain, and express our disapproval of legislation that imposes taxes and does not state definitely who must pay said tax."

Wheat Marketing—"Resolved that we, the Provencher United Farmers in convention assembled, hereby express ourselves as strongly in favor of the three western provincial governments establishing some plan of wheat marketing for immediate relief from present conditions."

Bulk-heading of Grain Cars—"Whereas great injustice and loss has been caused to farmers through breaking of bulkheads in mixed cars of grain, and,

"Whereas, under present conditions shippers have little if any remedy in such cases;

"Therefore be it resolved that this matter be referred to the annual convention for their consideration with a view to having legislation passed to remedy existing defects in our grain laws."

The election of officers for 1923 issued as follows:

Provincial director, Roy Tolton, Otterburne; provincial U.F.W.M. director, Mrs. A. McVicar, Otterburne; president, James Scott, Dominion City; vice-president, F. Le Clair, Brunkild; secretary, John Davies, Otterburne; directors, Mr. Young, Oak Bluff; T. J. H. Lewis, Morris; R. Nichol, Sperling.

#### Souris District Convention

Souris held a large and enthusiastic convention at Deloraine, on Thursday, November 30. Addresses were delivered by Hon. D. L. McLeod, M.L.A., James Steedsman, M.P., and D. B. Harkness of the Social Service Council.

The president, Geo. Brown, of Deloraine, in a thoughtful address, reviewed many phases of the general situation, emphasizing the necessity for community development, the training of boys and girls, the prosecution of the temperance cause, the investigation of marketing and the careful and systematic building up of our organization.

The election of officers resulted in the old board being re-elected with the exception of Hon. D. L. McLeod, who



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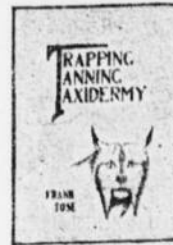
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found it impossible to again act on the board, and Mr. Grierson, of Broomhill local, was elected in his place.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Hon. T. A. Crerar—"Resolved that we hope T. A. Crerar will still continue to be member for Marquette, and we would also like to express our appreciation of the work he has done for our cause."

Temperance Teaching—"Whereas, moral benefit in a national way can best be determined and made permanent through the school,

"Therefore we urge that the harmful effects of alcohol and tobacco smoking be taught in all elementary schools."

Income Tax Methods—"Whereas, we are heartily in accord with the principle of an income tax, but we do not consider the present system of levying the tax at all suitable to agriculture;

"Therefore be it resolved that we should be assessed for the tax with a proper right to appeal, and that it shall be levied on a basis of the average of three years not as at present on one year only."

Sessional Indemnity—"That the Manitoba provincial sessional indemnity be lowered to \$1,500."

Wheat Grading—"Whereas, the present system of grading wheat as carried out by the authorities at Winnipeg is unfair, and,

"Whereas, there is too much chance for personal opinion rather than the grade being set by some standard, and,

"Whereas, the local buyers have had instruction to give nothing but No. 3 Northern and this being unfair;

"Therefore be it resolved that wheat be graded according to weight only."

"Resolved that the resolution re grading of wheat be referred to the Central executive through our district director, R. Chapman, for immediate action."

Temperance Legislation—"We, the U.F.M. Souris district, assembled in annual convention in Deloraine, hereby declare our position on the liquor question in view of the coming referendum, and re-affirm our conviction that the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage use is directly opposed to the economic, social and moral interests of the people of this province. We declare our conviction that the Manitoba Temperance Act, supported by the Canada Temperance Act has resulted in a marked reduction of public drunkenness and crime and has promoted sobriety, thrift and industry, in spite

of the fact that it has had only a brief experiment under conditions where certain interests have sought to discredit and render them difficult of enforcement, and we urge upon the provincial government and its law enforcement officers that these laws be rigidly and impartially enforced;

"And further we call upon all the members of this organization and all other good citizens to combine in a policy of co-operation with and support of the law enforcement officers in the performance of this duty."

Lake Freights—"Whereas, legislation relating to cargo boats on the lakes is such that Canadian boats have a monopoly of the western grain carrying trade, that it has resulted in excessive freights and a decrease in price to the producer;

"Therefore we demand that at the next session of parliament our coasting laws be so amended as to place beyond doubt the power of the government to suspend the coasting regulations whenever the national interest demands it and to impose the duty on the government to act in such cases."

Co-operative Marketing—"Whereas, present grain marketing conditions are very unsatisfactory;

"Therefore whilst still strongly affirming our belief in the co-operative principle we urge as an expedient that the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta governments get together and devise a workable scheme for a wheat board."

Production Costs—"Whereas, we believe that in the interests of agriculture in Western Canada, the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat should be ascertained;

"Therefore we would ask that Central office, be requested to secure the assistance and co-operation of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan and United Farmers of Alberta to this end and that such information secured be given to the public."

Provincial Savings—"Resolved that we reaffirm our approval of the Provincial Savings Banks System, and would request those in authority that this system be enlarged upon until all our banks become nationalized."

Co-operation With Trustees' Association—"Realizing the importance of education in developing rural life and attaining the aims of our association,

"Resolved that we encourage the closest co-operation between the Trustees' Association and the U.F.M. and extend an invitation to them to address our convention."



# The Countrywoman



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### Women Share in Peace Effort

HERE were two British women delegates to the third assembly of the League of Nations this year. One was Mrs. Coombe-Tennant, appointed by Great Britain, and the other was Mrs. Dale, appointed by Australia, the only one of the overseas dominions to appoint a woman. Mrs. Coombe-Tennant, who is a personal friend of Mr. Lloyd George, former prime minister of Great Britain, has been an active suffragist of the non-militant group for a long time. She was a candidate on a coalition ticket in the general elections held last November, but was defeated. Mrs. Dale has also been a prominent feminist and has taken a leading part in the activity of women's associations in Sydney.

There were four other women members of The League. Three were from the Scandinavian countries, Madame Bugge-Wicksell (Sweden), a noted woman lawyer; Froken Forehammer (Denmark) and Dr. Kristine Bonnevie (Norway), a distinguished zoologist. The Rumanian woman delegate, Mademoiselle Vacaresco, has attended two assemblies.

It has been claimed by the supporters of women suffrage that once women were enfranchised they would strengthen the hands of those who were striving to abolish war and all its horrors. In the light of this it is interesting to hear the expressed opinions of women who are working towards the establishment of peace. Mrs. Coombe-Tennant, in an interview recently, stated that the one conception needed perhaps before all others was "an international solidarity of motherhood against war and all that makes for war." She goes on to say:

"International ignorance is one of the first problems which in practice we must tackle. We have come to appreciate in our commissions of The League of Nations that material disarmament means nothing without 'moral disarmament' or good will, and reasoning further it is obvious that you cannot have good will without an understanding and that understanding is impossible while there is ignorance."

As to how that ignorance might be dispelled, how the average man and woman could work towards a better knowledge of the people and problems of other lands, Mrs. Coombe-Tennant describes an experiment made near her home in Wales. "A school building is being used by an increasingly large group of interested people for study of international questions. Each person attending is assigned a country or a problem of a country, and it is his or her business by careful reading of leading newspapers and periodicals, supplemented by a study of history, to know as much as possible about that country. At the meetings of this group each member so far as time permits is called on to inform the others upon the subject assigned to him or her. In this way not only is each student given specialized knowledge of another country, but the comprehensions and sympathies of all concerning every nation of the world are enlarged."

"The importance of public opinion is widely recognized but the part played by women in its formation is only beginning to be realized. The women of the world bear and rear its future citizens and mould their thought during youth. I ask myself are the women of the different nations going to continue bringing children into the world to have them go through such experiences as the Great War."

The idea suggested for the study of international subjects by little groups of

interested people is one which can be easily adopted by organizations of both men and women in Canada. The past war has taught us the lesson that the business of the world is our business. We have been so very close to another war during the last few months that we should see plainly the necessity to inform ourselves so that we may use our united strength for peace.

### Letter From Australia

Readers of The Guide will be interested in the following paragraphs from a letter from Miss Jean Platt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Platt, of Tantalion, to Mrs. M. L. Burbank, secretary of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Miss Platt took a course in household science in Guelph, and for a year and a half was engaged with the Household Science branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Education. Through the interchange of teachers by the Overseas Education League, Miss Platt is at present teaching in a Domestic Art Centre in Melbourne, Australia:

"At the Melbourne Wild Flower Show I was introduced to Miss Guerin, who writes for the Farmers' Advocate, and who is called the Queen Bee. She was quite interested when I told her about my interest in similar work in Canada. A few days afterwards I was invited to meet the president and secretary, so gladly accepted the invitation and went down to their building. Mrs. Reseigh and Miss Currie, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hall gave me a royal welcome just as if I were really an influential member at home. Mr. Hall is editor-in-chief of the Advocate, and he spoke in glowing terms of the remarkable platform work done by Mary McCallum and Mrs. Parby. The ladies showed me all the offices and introduced me to each of the staff. Then they took me out to lunch at the Magpie Tearooms."

"On Sunday afternoon, Miss Currie, the secretary of the Women's Section of the Victorian Farmers' Union, took me to Wesley Church to hear Dr. Earle Page, the leader of the Farmers' Party in the federal house. Australian farmers are watching Canada most eagerly and are amazed at their political progress."

"So far I have not seen a great deal of the country, but I did hear something interesting today. One of my colleagues told me that her brother grows lavender for sale. They cut it with a binder and send it to the perfumeries and get 6s. 6d. a pound for it dried. Every Tuesday night there are huge droves of sheep driven through Spring Street, and on Wednesday night there are cattle, so we see lots of stock."

"I have been most fortunate in having the daily companionship of Canadians. The two Winnipeg teachers and I were at the Y.W.C.A. for a week, and now the two Hamilton teachers and I are together in the heart of the city. There are six Canadian exchanges each in a different school, and everyone is so kind to us and we have so many delightful treats and visits. My wish is that Canada will be as good to the girls from here."

"We are living near the Fitzroy Gardens which occupy a whole square and we simply revel in their beauty. There are long avenues of huge oaks, avenues of Lombardy poplars, others of elms, all meeting overhead. Huge rose trees just a mass of blossoms, borders of wallflowers, pansies and big tall trees all flowers. It was most splendid tonight after a showery day. I wish I could show you my bunch of calla lilies. There must be two dozen huge blossoms all about two and a half feet high. They grow wild here like weeds and are perfectly beautiful. We never had so many gorgeous flowers before, daffodils are only about sixpence a dozen."

### How Markets Are Influenced

It is doubtful if women realize how they influence the quality of fabrics on the market. When buying a silk dress priced \$9.50 from a store or from a mail order house, a woman thinks it is a real bargain. Actually, it is an extravagance. In a few weeks a dress of that price usually shows signs of "cutting" or wearing into holes and the owner feels she has been defrauded. In reality her disappointment is due to lack of judgment when purchasing the garment.

Today it is practically impossible to buy cheap silk that will give good service. Raw materials, labor, transportation and other factors which enter into the cost of production are high, so we cannot expect first-class fabrics at a low figure. However, in recent years there has been a growing demand for cheap, good-looking silks so manufacturers have resorted to "weighting" to meet the requirements of the public. This process makes a small amount of silk go a long way and gives sufficient weight or "body" to cause a thin fabric to appear heavy. In a few weeks the weighting puts such a strain upon the fibres that they break or crack.

Although there is often weighting in better grades of silk they contain a smaller proportion of it and the cloth wears correspondingly longer. It is therefore economy to keep quality uppermost in our minds when making purchases. It is our responsibility to create a demand for good value and to pay a reasonable price for the goods. When such a course is followed by everyone, weighted silks, wool and cotton mixtures and other adulterated materials will disappear from the market, simply because there is no demand for poor quality.

What to do with egg yolks has often been puzzling when recipes call for egg whites only. I have found a very satisfactory way of using the yolks at once. Separate the eggs as usual and drop the yolks into boiling water. Cook until set firmly and rub through a sieve. Mix with cream or salad dressing and use as a filling for sandwiches in the school lunch. If desired the yolks can be left whole and placed in the middle of a meat loaf. When the meat is cut a slice of the egg is in the middle of each piece.—Mrs. F.J.

### How to boil frozen eggs is a problem

which often faces a farm homemaker, especially if the shell is cracked. If the shell is dry, rub vinegar on the crack, and if it has begun to thaw put the egg in salt. Place in cold water, bring to the boil and boil for eight minutes, because it has to thaw out before it commences to cook. The vinegar or salt prevent the white from boiling out at the crack. Done in this way, eggs are just as nice as the unfrozen "hen fruit." — Mrs. B.G.T.



The Junior Red Cross Hospital at Calgary



## Will Canada Over-Produce Wheat?

Continued from Page 10

countries will buy within 12 months, even assuming record world shipments, and Russia is still out of the list of exporters. There is nothing particularly disturbing about the present position, for considerable excesses have occurred before; it is merely comfortable for the importing buyers.

But it is important that incorrect general ideas should not prevail and influence practical policies. Ever since Sir Wm. Crookes delivered his address to the British Association in 1898 there has been a popular impression that every acre that could grow wheat must be devoted to that use as speedily as possible to keep the world from starving. Sir William, however, as a chemist, was more concerned over the declining yield per acre than over the number of acres, and his point was that "it is the chemist who must come to the rescue of the threatened communities." In other words, the world's wheat acres must be fertilized. There is unquestionably more good wheat land than Sir William reckoned upon, and if the supply of fertilizers holds out there is no doubt the world can produce for many decades a great deal more wheat than it will agree to eat.

### Quality of Canadian Wheat

Canada is in a reasonably satisfactory competitive position. She has a positive advantage in the quality of her wheat. As compared with other exporters the greater average distance of her wheat fields from the sea is compensated by a relatively short ocean journey to the chief importing markets; but she has not much margin in this respect and her standard of living is higher than that of some of her competitors.

Beyond this question is, "Will it be profitable, or worth while, for Canada to try to drive any of her wheat competitors out of the market, even the United States, in the only way in which that can be done—by underselling their costs?" There are so many other things Canada can successfully grow and do with the same amount of capital and energy and less risk. It is impossible to have over-production of commodities as a whole. Trouble arises only when one particular commodity, or class of commodities, is produced out of proportion to others and loses its value in exchange.

This matter, however, will not be settled by theory and argument. Any logician or any prophet is likely to go wrong. Relative price is the natural distributor of activities. It will point the way, but if disregarded or resisted its presence will ultimately prevail against any inertia or any artificial barriers. Relative quantity makes price; and price will become the regulator of quantity.

### A Foundation on Which to Build

Continued from Page 11

evidence of this, but harder forms are needed. They have the great advantage of bearing when young and of being treated as bushes rather than trees, assuring greater protection. Even by selection, alone, marked improvement will, doubtless, be made.

### The Gem of the North

The strawberry is found wild in Canada very far north. It is recorded at latitude 64° and, no doubt, goes still further north, so that there is hardly enough material to work with, but the size of the wild fruit is relatively small. What is needed is extensive work in crossing the wild species with the hardiest cultivated varieties. The wild form, used in breeding, should be taken from the most exposed and driest places on the prairies as plants which have survived where there is little snow should make excellent parents in breeding harder strawberries. Hansen's Dakota strawberry, though rather small, shows what can be obtained by selection of the wild strawberry and is at present the most reliable variety for parts of the prairies where the snowfall is light.

### Bush Fruits

Like the currant, strawberry and gooseberry, the red raspberry grows wild almost or quite to the Arctic circle and offers splendid material for improvement. If the native raspberry from districts where there was little snow, where it was exposed to very low temperatures, were crossed with such a fine variety as Herbert there is no telling what desirable sorts might be obtained. What are needed are varieties of large size and good quality which will be hardy without

protection all over the prairies, and such a combination as suggested above might result in raspberries like these. When one considers how much larger the fruit of the best cultivated varieties is than the wild species the possibilities are apparent.

There are also great opportunities with the black cap raspberry and blackberry.

Excellent black currants are grown all over the prairies, but if still harder sorts are desired these might be crossed with the hardiest forms of the native species which is found as far north as latitude 57° and possibly farther. Black currants with longer clusters and larger fruits are desired.

The red currant is one of the hardiest native fruits and is found wild to the Arctic circle. Most of the cultivated varieties being grown on the prairies are sufficiently hardy without further breeding being necessary in this respect, but what are needed are larger fruited sorts of better quality. Most of the largest fruited varieties are tenderer than the smaller ones, such as Red Dutch and Ruby Castle. It is possible that by crossing these with the largest fruited sorts as Perfection Fay and Cherry,

hardier large fruited sorts would be obtained, but the wild species from the coldest and most exposed places crossed with the large fruited varieties might give something harder.

### Another Arctic Invader

Gooseberries are found wild in Canada almost or quite to the Arctic circle, so that there is hardly material with which to work. What is needed is a variety or varieties with harder flower buds than those at present available. Of these the Houghton is the best, but it has much to be desired. Plant breeders have an excellent opportunity of producing something useful by crossing the hardiest of the native gooseberries with the best cultivated varieties. The smooth gooseberry, *Ribes oxycanthoides*, from most exposed situations, should make one of the best parents, and it has been found that the prickly gooseberry (*Ribes cynosbati*), which is a native of Manitoba, crossed with a large English variety, will give good sized fruit in the first generation. There are other wild species which should also be used.

### Ironclad Fruits with a Future

The pembina, saskatoon, buffalo berry, blueberry, cranberry and cloud berry all

grow under very severe climatic conditions in Canada and there are great opportunities for their development. The pembina or high bush cranberry makes excellent jelly and sauce. Some day attention will be paid to the development of bushes bearing much larger crops and larger and finer flavored fruit. The saskatoon or amelanchier is a fine useful prairie fruit. Larger fruited, better flavored and more productive varieties are desired. The buffalo berry or shepherdia should lend itself to improvement, and, considering what wonderful strides have been made in blueberry culture in the Eastern states, and the very large fruited varieties that have been obtained there, and what Minnesota has already done with this fruit, much might be done with the blueberry in Canada as in certain parts of the prairie provinces it does well. The low bush cranberry, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, has also much to commend it, and there is great room for improvement with this fruit. The cloud berry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, grows in the bogs in Northern Manitoba, and some day this hardy fruit will, doubtless, be much improved by selection or crossing with some other species.



# Genuine "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO







which divide the democratic electorates of the dominions are economic rather than constitutional."

"Such class distinctions as exist are of novel generation and are economic in origin."

The next quotation is long, but it is so much to the point that it seems too good to omit and will certainly bear careful study:

"Our local constituencies are no longer 'communities'; they lack corporate life; they consist of so many thousands of casual inhabitants who, like Omar Khayyam's Sultan, 'repose in them for one oblivious moment on the way to death.'"

"They have no common consciousness, no general will which any elected member can represent. The barriers of locality have in fact been broken down; the country has become territorially a unit. A new principle of division and classification has appeared; it is functional, not geographical. The really vital 'communities' of the present day are the trades unions, the socialist societies, the chambers of commerce, the citizens' leagues, the employers' federations, the industrial trusts, the financial combines, and so on. It is because life flows in the veins of these organisms, and because parliamentary constituencies are so generally inorganic and artificial aggregations of accidents, that power tends to pass from our unrepresentative legislature with its unstable cabinet and to be seized by the delegates of the massed industries or the consolidated interests. At present these great corporations have might without responsibility; they bring their enormous power to bear upon politics either by the direct method of strikes and menaces, or by the indirect action of corruption and conspiracy. In order to give them a constitutional outlet for the electoral influence which they possess, but which in present circumstances they cannot use with full effect, it is desirable that some means should be devised by which an elector may record his vote either in his local constituency or, if he prefer it, as a member of his industrial or commercial union. Only by giving to the industrial and commercial unions the full corporate influence which is properly theirs, and by enabling them to exercise it through constitutional channels, will it be possible to avoid that conflict between functionalism and parliamentarism which is the immediate peril of the moment. The supreme issue of the day, indeed, in the British Empire, is the issue of direct action versus democracy."

Thus a student of historical evolution arrives at practically the same conclusion as Wm. Irvine, M.P. (the Labor member), when he says: "It cannot be questioned that the economic influence is the most powerful of all and that this interest is operating today with an unimpaired, compelling power, unobtrusively shaping the destinies of nations; it is the basis of our social, commercial and industrial life."—A. L. Hollis, Shaunavon, Sask.

### Money and Business

The Editor.—For years I have been trying to point out the results to be expected from our present unjust financial system, that it was leading to the destruction of the producers in the Canada West and would ultimately recoil on Canada East. Your readers of the Open Forum of the 6th inst will have to admit that a crisis has arrived.

I am a country merchant in, I believe, one of the best all round diversified farming districts of Saskatchewan, but was unable to collect \$200 on over \$12,000 of collateral notes due on November 4.

One customer called and made the request that his note be held for a few days till he got the returns of a car of wheat shipped. Today he writes, "Dear Sir: I am writing you in regard to my note that is past due. I sold my wheat, but did not get enough out of it to pay expenses. I am trying to sell cattle, horses or oats to pay this off. You will hear from me in a few days."

### GUIDE INDEX FOR 1922

Consistent with our policy of giving Guide readers the maximum amount of live matter possible in every issue, last year's scheme for handling the index will be adhered to. Instead of carrying it on the last two pages of the last issue of the year, as has been done in the past, it is being printed on a separate form which will be mailed free to subscribers upon application.

It is found that as the interest of rural people in national affairs deepens, an ever larger number of readers come to appreciate the value of The Guide as a reference library on current topics. It is a condensed record of the times; the essential business of the House, and the details of political developments, so easily forgotten with the passage of a few months, but so valuable when these questions come to be reviewed at election time, is at the hand of the farmer who takes the trouble to save his Guides.

Apart from the political record stowed away in Guide files, there is a library of information on the whole field of interest to the farmer and his wife. If you have not saved your Guides in the past, start the new year right.

An Easily-made Binder for Your 1922 Guides

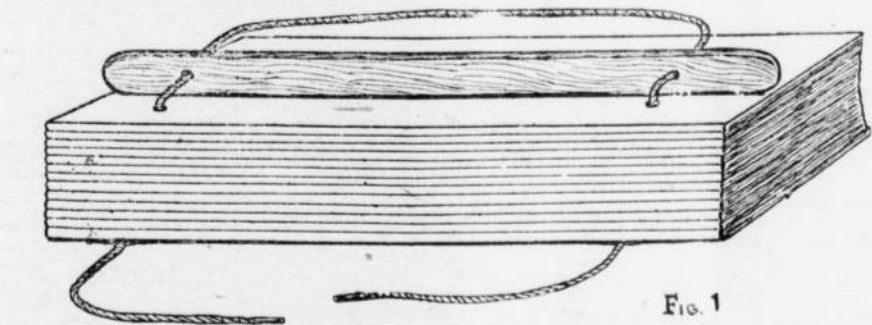


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Many articles have appeared in The Guide during the past year that you will want to refer back to. Keep your files of The Guide complete. The illustration shows a simple device by which this can be done.

Another letter to hand today from a wholesale house reads: "You will have to admit that your account is larger than it should be at this time of the year and we are making draft on you for \$350." The city people don't seem to realize that conditions exist all over the West similar to those described by Mr. Campbell, M.P., of Pelly, and unless something is done quickly our country is ruined of its commercial activity. Thousands of farmers are losing their equity in purchased farms and getting out of the country, leaving the debts behind them they cannot pay, and the merchants that staked them are always the sufferers. Thousands more that could not pay their last year's interest and taxes are threatened with foreclosure proceedings and cannot help themselves. Other thousands have lost heart and do not care what comes next and will not even make an effort to pay anything, they are so hopelessly involved, and this is only a foretaste of what is yet to come unless a right about face is taken at once by the people on the question of our 'medium of exchange,' money which is used to facilitate the exchange of our labor products."

To the student of history and political economy, nothing else could be expected than present conditions. I have watched the developments closely for the last 30 years. They were delayed in Canada about ten years by the Great War. We know that all great world empires of the past went to their destruction when the wealth of the many got in the hands of the few. This caused the fall of Babylon, Media-Persia, Greece and Rome. In our generation we have generally thought that under a more democratic government we had destroyed the seed germs of destruction within the body politic; that is where we have all fooled ourselves.

These seed germs are the power that make slaves of the producer and take their wealth for the benefit of the few. This was attained well up in the eighteenth century by the ownership body and soul of the workers, but with the abandonment of chattel slavery a great advance was made in swiftly culminating effect. The producer was left a free man to secure his living at his own volition, but the supplying of the money, "medium of exchange," used to facilitate the exchange of his specialized product, was handed over to private corporations, instead of this most holy right of the people being safeguarded to them by their democratic representatives. The whole progress of world civilization has been made possible only through production, exchange and distribution, and anything that hinders the free use of the medium used to facilitate that exchange is destroying the arteries of commerce, blocking them so that it finally leads to the total collapse of the body politic. We are nearing this vortex in Canada and our economic salvation will only come through the inauguration of a sane, scientific monetary system, with a medium of exchange "as elastic and plentiful as the commodities and services offered for exchange." Such a system I will endeavor to lay before Guide readers in the future.—W. C. Paynter, Tantallon, Sask.

### Western Tastes

Wasn't there some wise individual who said "Tell me what kind of books people read and I'll tell you what kind of people they are." We wonder if it would be possible to go further than this and tell people by what they eat. If so, then the farmers of Western Canada must be sweet natured folk. That is if we are to judge them by the amount of honey they consume. N. K. McLean, Toronto, Ont., is a regular

annual honey advertiser in The Guide, using classified ads., and a letter just received has this to say:

"I am pleased to inform you that I have had very encouraging results from adver-

tising in your paper during the past season. I also may say that a large percentage are repeat orders from farmer customers secured through your paper. I cannot speak too highly of The Grain Growers' Guide."



## BLUE RIBBON

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## The New Year

New Year's Day is a milestone in the journey of life—a record of the travelled years and a pointer to the journey's end. The life behind us can be reckoned in years, but life ahead is a matter of days and full of hazard. Anything that we have omitted to do in the old year can only be made sure of accomplishment in the new by instant action.

Free your wife and children from anxiety and possible regrets in the New Year by giving them the utmost possible protection through Great-West Life Insurance. Take out a policy today. Tomorrow it may be unobtainable.

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Inland Clear Water Lake Fish and Pacific Coast Salt Water Fish. All boxed for \$10.50	
Half box, same assortment, 50 lbs.	\$5.50
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All kinds of Smoked Fish, Haddies, etc. Write for any special variety wanted. No charge for boxes or packing. Send cash with order. Only first-class fish shipped. We ship from Winnipeg. Order from us.	
Jackfish, per lb.	5c
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Mullets, per lb.	4c
Black Cod, per lb.	14c
Salmon, Pink, per lb.	11c
Goldeyes, per lb.	8c
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## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 22, 1922.

**WHEAT**—Markets during the week have held firm and closing prices today show an advance of two cents for the week on No. 1 Northern wheat. Volume of trade has been comparatively light with the producer releasing small quantities of wheat. Some export business reported and advancing Liverpool markets have helped prices here. A steady all-rail movement from Fort William East was noticeable up to a day or two ago, which has been interrupted somewhat by an embargo on West St. John, on account of threatened congestion at the elevators at that port. Sentiment in the future trend of the market is sharply divided, but it is doubtful whether there is any large interest on either side of the market just at the present time. The holiday season promises quiet markets with little fluctuation just at the moment.

**OATS**—Steady market during the week with fluctuations within narrow range. While volume of business being done is of small proportions there is very little pressure on the market, stocks are not burdensome and in good hands. With a broader demand prices might easily work considerably higher.

**BARLEY**—Dull and featureless and very little interest shown in this grain. Only odd cars changing hands at current prices.

**RYE**—Market has shown a little easier tendency and prices show a slight decline for the week. Offerings continue very light. Future prices of this grain will no doubt be governed largely by action of wheat market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES										
Dec. 18 to 23 inclusive	18	19	20	21	22	23	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Wheat—										
Dec. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2			
May 114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2			
July 112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2			
Oats—										
Dec. 45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2			
May 49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2			
July 47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2			
Barley—										
Dec. 55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2			
May 59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2			
July 58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2			
Flax—										
Dec. 210 1/2	210 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	179 1/2			
May 211 1/2	210 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	209 1/2	186 1/2			
July 211 1/2	209 1/2	207 1/2	208 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2	207 1/2	186 1/2			
Rye—										
Dec. 83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	87 1/2			
May 88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2			
July 86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2			

### MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.34 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.32 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.27 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.26 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.34 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.25. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.21 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 1 durum, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.11; No. 2 durum, \$1.01 to \$1.04; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.06 to \$1.08; No. 3 durum, 99c to \$1.01. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 66 1/2c to 67 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 65 1/2c to 66 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42 1/2c to 43 1/2c; No. 3 white, 40 1/2c to 42 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 63c; medium to good, 56c to 59c; lower grades, 51c to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 84 1/2c to 84 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1 \$2.67 to \$2.68.

### WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending December 22:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,361; hogs, 4,438; sheep, 1,074. Last week: Cattle, 9,798; hogs, 6,309; sheep, 1,805.

With the close approach of the holiday season very few cattle were on the market this week. This was fortunate as very few buyers were in evidence, and it was very difficult to sell the cattle that were offering. Prices were 25c to 50c lower than the previous week due to lack of demand. Top butcher steers brought from 4 1/2c to 5c with the fair to good kinds at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common and plain kinds from 3c to 3 1/2c. Choice stockers and feeders sold slower and most of these are being held on feed until after the New Year for a better market.

Greatest activity was noticed on calves, best light veals selling at from 5c to 5 1/2c, and heavy calves at from 4c to 4 1/2c.

The hog market was unsteady all week, but prices maintained a fairly good level due to outside competition. Thick smooth hogs ranged in price from 9c to 9 1/2c with a 10 per cent. premium on select hogs.

Sheep and lamb prices were scarcely as strong this week, the extreme top for lambs being 10 1/2c with best fat sheep from 5 1/2c to 6c. A big enquiry exists for breed-

### WHEAT PRICES

Dec. 18 to Dec. 23 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Dec. 18	110 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2
19	110 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2
20	110 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	86 1/2
21	111 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2
22	110 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2
23	114 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2
Week Ago	108 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	92 1/2	85 1/2
Year Ago	115 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2	80 1/2

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,  
December 18 to December 23, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
Dec 18	78½	46½	42½	42½	40½	38½	55	50	44½	44½	210½	206½	170½	83
19	78½	47½	43½	43½	41½	39	55½	50½	45½	45½	210½	206	170	84½
20	77½	46½	43	43	40	38½	55	50	45	45	208½	204½	173½	82½
21	78½	47½	43½	43½	41½	38½	55½	50½	45½	45½	209½	205½	174½	83½
22	77½	47½	43½	43½	41	38½	55½	50½	45½	45½	207	202½	176½	82½
23	78½	47	43½	43½	41	38½	56	51	46	46	207½	203	177	82½
Week Ago	76½	46½	42½	42½	40½	34½	54½	49½	44	44	209½	204½	168½	82½
Year Ago	74	42½	39½	39½	37½	34½	56½	51½	41½	41½	179½	175½	149½	87

ing ewes and feeding sheep, but the packers are taking practically all these for killing purposes.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 3.75
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.50 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.25
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Medium heifers	2.25 to 2.50
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	2.25 to 2.75
Fair to good cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	1.25 to 1.75
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 5.50
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports 331 Canadian cattle offered on December 11, and selling from 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c per lb. alive. Scotch supplies liberal. Best Scotch 11 1/2c to 15 1/2c, baby beef 16c to 16 1/2c. About 1,700 Irish offered sold 10c to 12c per lb. Supplies now reduced in volume and heavy runs about over.

Birkenhead reports no Canadians. Irish sold 17 1/2c to 18 1/2c in sink.

London reports Canadian dressed sides 12 1/2c to 14 1/2c. Later report gives 324 Canadians sold at Birkenhead from 18c to 19c in sink, equal to 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c alive.

### BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian bacon 5s to 10s lower. Canadian leanest and lean 90s to 100s; prime 88s to 95s, slow trade. American 84s to 90s, better trade at reduced prices. Irish 117s to 130s, slow. Danish 108s to 116s steady.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Unchanged. Dealers still quoting country shippers 35c to 50c delivered for fresh. A few fresh specials and extras mixed are jobbing at 75c to 80c. Storage, extras are jobbing at 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 31c. There were six inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Receipts on this market are heavy. For dressed turkeys 22c delivered is being offered, geese 17c, ducks 18c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: The situation in this province is practically unchanged with regard to fresh. Storage stocks are moving freely, extras jobbing 40c to 42c, firsts 35c, seconds 29c to 30c. Poultry: Market weak, receipts heavy and fairly large stocks held at country points. Dealers are paying 23c delivered for good turkeys, poorer stock ranging from 13c to 16c. A few small lots of chickens and turkeys have been shipped East from the North Battleford district.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Egg market steady, fresh receipts very small. Storage extras jobbing 42c, firsts 35c. Poultry: Market reported weak due to oversupply after outside orders have been filled. Dealers are paying country shippers 23c for dressed and 18c live delivered. Receipts of chicken and fowl light, prices unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is still very unsettled and the trade is relying almost entirely on shipments from British Columbia to supply the demand for fresh. For these eggs \$13.50 per case delivered is being paid. Poultry: Stock is reported to be moving freely, particularly turkeys. Dealers are paying 35c delivered for dressed and 25c for live birds. No change is anticipated in these prices during the present week.



## Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Poultry. Seeds. Farm Lands. Hay and Feeding. Farm Machinery and Autos. Nursery Stock. Mides, Furs and Tanning. Situations Vacant.

Situations Wanted. Lumber, Fence Posts, etc. Solicitors—Patent and Legal. Dyers and Cleaners. Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. General Miscellaneous. Produce.

## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

## Various

**FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE MARES AND FILLES:** Shorthorn bulls, popular strains; Oxford-Down bucks, lambs and shearlings, splendid lot of ewes; Yorkshires, both sexes, lots of size and true to type. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. Phone—Carman Exchange. 441f

**R. I. RED COCKERELS—EARLY HATCHED,** both combs, \$1.50; Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00; Mammoth Bronze toms, \$5.00. Billy goat, grey, three years old, \$15. Duroc-Jersey, male, seven months, \$35. Immediate sale. H. E. Richards, Bagot, Man. 51-2

**REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION,** mares and foals. Ayrshires—Yearling heifer. Shetlands—Aberdeen, mares, geldings, fillies. Choice. John Teese, Alberton, Sask. 48-10

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, ALSO OXFORD** rams, from prize winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 441f

## HORSES

**BELGIANS — REGISTERED STALLIONS,** mares and fillies, large selection. Come and choose your wants. Prices very low. Felix Ohberg, Amlak, Alta. 47-5

**HORSES WANTED—EXCHANGE FOR IM-** proved farm. Portage district, 560 acres; good buildings. Box 73, Westbourne, Man. 50-3

**REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,** rising five. Sell or exchange for work horses. D. Day, Coulter, Man. 51-2

**SELLING—FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES.** Reasonable price. Information and photograph. Box 19, Whittemouth, Man. 51-2

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING** nine, first-class certificate. Price \$600. John Lippe, Gallivan, Sask. 52-5

**SELL—TEN GOOD YOUNG WORK HORSES,** or trade for cattle. F. Turner, Tregava, Sask. 52-2

**TRADING — HORSES FOR MACHINERY** Edlund, Camrose, Alta. 51-2

## CATTLE—Shorthorns

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, BARON'S** Best, 103950, roan, seven years old; guaranteed sure. A splendid herd bull. Price \$400. S. Honey, Binscarth, Man. 51-3

## Aberdeen-Angus

**MUST SELL REGISTERED ANGUS BULL.** Bought from McGregor, Brandon. William Pierce, Dahlton, Sask. 50-3

**WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON THE WORLD'S** premier beef breed. Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Man. 52-5

## Red Polls

## RED-POLLS

The real dual-purpose, Milk and Beef—the Farmer's Cow. For information and literature write P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red-Poll Cattle Association, ANNAHEIM, CALIF.

## Herefords

**FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE REGISTERED** Hereford bulls, age 24 and 30 months. Harry McAlpine, Bromhead, Sask. 49-4

## Holsteins

## PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

**FOR SALE—A nice lot of Pure-bred Holstein** Heifers, just freshened, and some to freshen soon. Also some fine grades, well bred, ready to freshen, and some nice young bulls from heavy-producing strain. Write

CHAS. W. WEAVER  
DELORAINE MAN.

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** calf, two months old, \$35. Charles Allen, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN MALES AND FEMALES.** Half cash terms. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

## Ayrshires

**SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULL, RAVENSDALE** Free Trader, 54631; sire, Cherry Bark Fair Trade; dam, Jessie of Ravensdale; grand sires, Whitehill Free Trader and Bright Star of Glenora. Magnet cream separator, 60 pounds, perfect condition. Best offers. Burr, Pinkham, Sask.

**FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULL, NO. 72487,** George Butterfield, Norquay, Sask. 51-2

## Jerseys

**FOR SALE—18-MONTHS-OLD JERSEY BULL.** C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 52-3

## SWINE

## Berkshires

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Grand Champion Boar (one exception)  
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Write for prices on the best in Berkshires.  
CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO.  
LIMITED, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

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**THE Improved English Long Bacon Type.** March and April Boars, 20 to select from, weight from 200 to 275 lbs. Price \$35 to \$40 each. CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

**30 BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, APRIL** and May farrow, from long, smooth sows, \$20 and \$25 each; October farrow, \$11; papers included. We have won over 40 prizes. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 48-5

**ATTENTION!—KENTON AND LENORE BOYS'** and Girls' Club won Manitoba championship on ear load swing, three-quarters of which were sired by a large improved English Berkshire bred by A. G. English, Harding, Man. Now offering service boars and bred sows 49-5

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL** and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Rainton, Sask. 46-6

**SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-** Jersey boar, Carmichael Chief, 19669; 19 months, weight about 400 pounds; breeder, J. W. Bailey and Son. Sell for \$65. Thos. Reed, Box 27 Carmichael, Sask.

**A CHANCE TO GET YOUR HERD AND SHOW** boar from imported stock of the improved Duroc-Jersey, long, big and true. March 4, May 15. First cheque for \$45 and \$35 takes them. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 50-3

**CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, from Bailey's imported stock of long, improved type, May farrowed, no culls shipped \$25 each. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 49-4

**DUROC-JERSEYS—BIG APRIL BOAR, BRED** sows, September pigs; from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable. R. C. Ray, Carstairs, Alta. 51-5

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL** litters, extra choice, either sex, \$20. Bred sows later. James W. Nickason, Alford, Sask. 49-6

**DUROCS—REGISTERED SPRING BOARS FOR** service, and young gilts. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 45-6

**SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES,** from prize-winning stock, all April pigs, \$30, delivered. F. W. Morris, Rainton, Sask. 52-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** boar, one year and nine months, bacon type, \$45. G. S. Crave, Bromhead, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,** both sex. Apply A. Mahoney, Gibbs, Sask.

*\$2.52 Spent on Advertising  
Sells Hogs at \$30.00 each*



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"Please cancel my ad. re Tamworth Boars as I have sold all my hogs through the ad. in The Guide."—J. H. Weber, Hairy Mill, Alta.

If we did it for him we can do it for you.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

## Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX—UNRE-** mated pairs, March, April, May farrow. The kind that brings 10 per cent. premium. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 50-5

**YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, BOTH SEXES.** April farrow, \$35; August gilt, \$20; papers supplied; choicest breeding. C. P. Klombles, Lashburn, Sask. 50-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS** and sows, April farrow, genuine bacon type, \$25; registered pedigree. C. M. Brownridge, Arcola, Sask. 49-5

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, BOAR, 18** months, \$35; sows and boars (show type bacon), July farrow, \$20, \$25. Papers, crated. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-3

**START RIGHT—REGISTERED PREMIER** Yorkshires. Two April boars, \$25 each; eight-month sows, \$35 each; sows, bred, \$40 each. Fred Wiley, Heward, Sask. 51-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS—SIRE,** grand champion, Brandon; bred to one equally good. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 51-6

**REGISTERED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE** sows, from mature prize-winning stock. Papers furnished. S. J. Caskey, Lanfink, Alta. 49-5

**YORKSHIRE BOARS, SEVEN MONTHS, GOOD** individuals, choice breeding. Also Shorthorn bulls. Write R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 50-4

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, THREE** years old, price \$40. W. L. Sims, Strasbourg, Sask. 52-3

**YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND JUNE BOARS:** two nursing litters, from national junior champion boar. C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 52-5

**SELLING—ONE PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE** boar, April farrow, university strain, \$30; papers furnished. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SWINE.** D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 51-6

## Poland-Chinas

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA SPRING BOARS,** \$30, with papers; yearling sows, bred, \$50 to \$75; bred gilts later, \$40 to \$60. Imported boars in use. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 52-5

**SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA** boars, long bacon type, ready for service, \$25 each, with papers. Mrs. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask.

**PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, LARGE** type, eight months old, \$20 each. E. L. Spackman, Stirling, Alta. 50-4

## Chester Whites

**REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BOTH SEX,** \$30 and up. Booking orders for bred gilts, papers free. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask.

## Tamworths

**REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, 18** months, about 500 pounds. G. Coffin, Colonsay, Sask. 52-2

## POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

## Various

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE,** \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00; \$2.50, \$12. White Pekin ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50, \$10, \$6.00. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00, from imported stock. Oscar Foss, Anerold, Sask. 48-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00** Silver-laced Wyandottes, White Wyandotte and Silver-spangled Hamburg cockerels, \$2.50 each. Rouen drakes, \$2.00. J. M. Maloney, Barons, Alta. 52-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED APRIL HATCHED** cockerels, White Wyandottes and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Barred Rocks, \$7.00; two, \$12. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 49-5

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey toms, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Pure-bred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. David Whitelaw, Hart, Sask. 48-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—IMPORTED** toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Approved government-inspected Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00. ver, Lockhart, Ldstone, Man. 50-3

**BARRED ROCK, R. C. WHITE** S. C. Black Leghorn cockerels (Tur- \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, esk. 51-3

**SEL I. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.50; \$1.50; \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 51-3

**FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$7.00;** hens, \$5.00. Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. A. Goodridge, Treherne, Man. 50-4

**SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS IN** season. K. S. Gibb, Killam, Alta. 51-5

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS (FROM** imported stock), winners New York and Chicago. 20 to 35 lbs., \$10 to \$15. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 47-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM** prize-winning stock, six months. Toms, 20 pounds, \$3.00; pullets, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. J. Weirick, Fillmore, Sask. 49-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—** Toms, 20 pounds up, \$10; hens, 13 pounds up, \$8.00; healthy stock, weight guaranteed. Wilfred B. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 50-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES,** \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. Heavy exhibition birds. Mellow-Mead Poultry Yards, Vanguard, Sask. 50-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** large, healthy stock; toms weighing 20 and 22 pounds, hens 16 pounds. Toms, \$9.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. O. Hjelmsing, Craik, Sask. 52-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey toms, large, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Nine years turkey breeding. Chas. Jarrett, Weyburn, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE TOULOUSE GE/SE, \$4.00;** ganders, \$5.00; also pure Bourbon Red turkeys, \$5.00 each. One two-year-old tom, \$8.00. F. G. Ryan, Niska, Man.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Large birds. G. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 50-3

**SELLING — PURE - BRED MAMMOTH** Toulouse geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$6.00 John Thomas, Hartney, Man. 48-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED** turkeys, early hatched. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 49-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS,** May hatch. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. David Mitchell, Klabey, Sask. 49-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** from extra heavy stock. Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Fred Johnson, Box 33, Craik, Sask. 49-4

**SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$8.00 each. Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, Roland, Man. 49-4

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS — LARGE,** healthy stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.75 till Jan. 3. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 50-3

**BIG WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS — HENS,** \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. Mrs. Oscar Braaten, Shackleton, Sask. 50-3

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Robt. Forbes, Rathwell, Man. 52-4

**LARGE, HEALTHY BOURBON RED TURKEY** toms, \$6.00. W. R. Mickleborough, R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$5.00;** hens, \$4.00; year-old hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 52-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey toms, seven months old, weight 23 to 26 pounds, \$10. Dickey Bros., Perdue, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-** pound tom. Gobblers, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 52-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 TO 25** pounds, \$10 to \$15. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 51-7

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$7.00. Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.25. Floyd Drader, Lampman, Sask.

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER** sex, \$5.00. Mrs. J. E. Flanders, Bowman River, Man.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** tom, prize winner, 18 months, \$10. Large Pekin drakes, \$3.00. J. W. Barker, Traynor, Sask. 52-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS,** either sex, \$1.50. A. S. Fredericksen, Dundurn, Sask. 52-2

**PURE PEKIN DUCKS EITHER SEX, \$2.00.** Mrs. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask.

**LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; GANDERS,** \$6.00. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 52-5

**LARGE MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00;** ganders, \$6.00. James Bagnell, Huntton, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.50.** Nels P. Larson, Box 63, Zealandia, Sask. 51-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00.** Mrs. Anna Burnes, Box 6, Dilke, Sask.

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.50** each. Mrs. W. S. Loney, Wiseton, Sask. 50-3

## Plymouth Rocks

## PROFIT IN POULTRY

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**BARRED ROCKS—AMERICA'S BEST BLOOD.** Exhibition and 261-egg laying strain. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Mellow-Mead Poultry Yards, Vanguard, Sask. 50-5

**SELLING—GUILD'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK** cockerels, over eight pounds, \$2.50. H. Bleakney, Meota, Sask. 50-5

**SELLING—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCK-** erels, selected and banded by government expert. Robert McNabb, Minnedosa, Man. 50-3

**SELLING — BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** good laying strains, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 50-3

**CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—** Cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicoll Brothers, Sinaluta, Sask. 48-4

**BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS, \$2.00, TWO** for \$3.00; pullets, \$1.00, six for \$5.00. May hatch. Guild strain. J. C. Carrick, Bentley, Alta. 52-3

## Leghorns

**TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes; 70 pullets averaged 209 in 12 months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 49-7

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR** quick sale, \$1.75. Jas. Coubrough, Ogema, Sask. 50-3

**SELLING—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, \$1.50. R. T. Elliott, Wiseton, Sask. 48-5

(Continued on next page)



## Rhode Islands

**BEAUTIFUL SINGLE COMB RED COCK-ERELS**, full brothers of Saskatoon and Asquith prize winners, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 49-3

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—A NUMBER** of choice selected pure-bred cockerels at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Andrew Wright, Bldewood, Sask. 49-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED** hens, at one dollar each. Karl Soelofsky, Loreburn, Sask.

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS. \$2.00 UP**; 10% discount on two or more. Henry Blair, Craigmyle, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS**, dark rich red, classy birds, \$3.00 each. Geo. McDougall, Avonlea, Sask.

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. J. Baxandall, Westlock, Alta. 52-2

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-ERELS**, imported, Kellstrass strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Fay Hoffman, Valer, Sask. 52-3

**INSPECTED PURE-BRED LAYING STRAIN** Buff Orpingtons—Cockerels, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta.

**SELLING—SPLENDID PURE-BRED BUFF** Orpington cockerels, April hatch, \$2.00. Urban Reichman, Big Valley, Alta. 51-2

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